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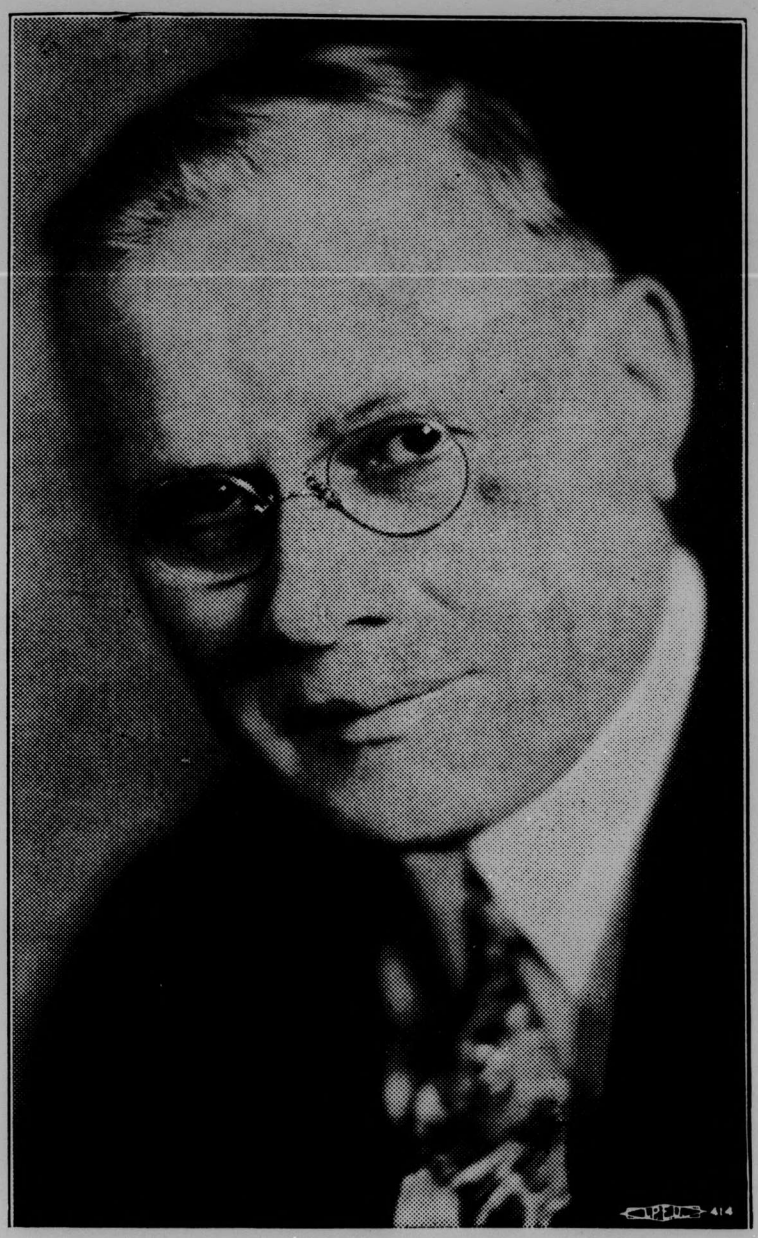
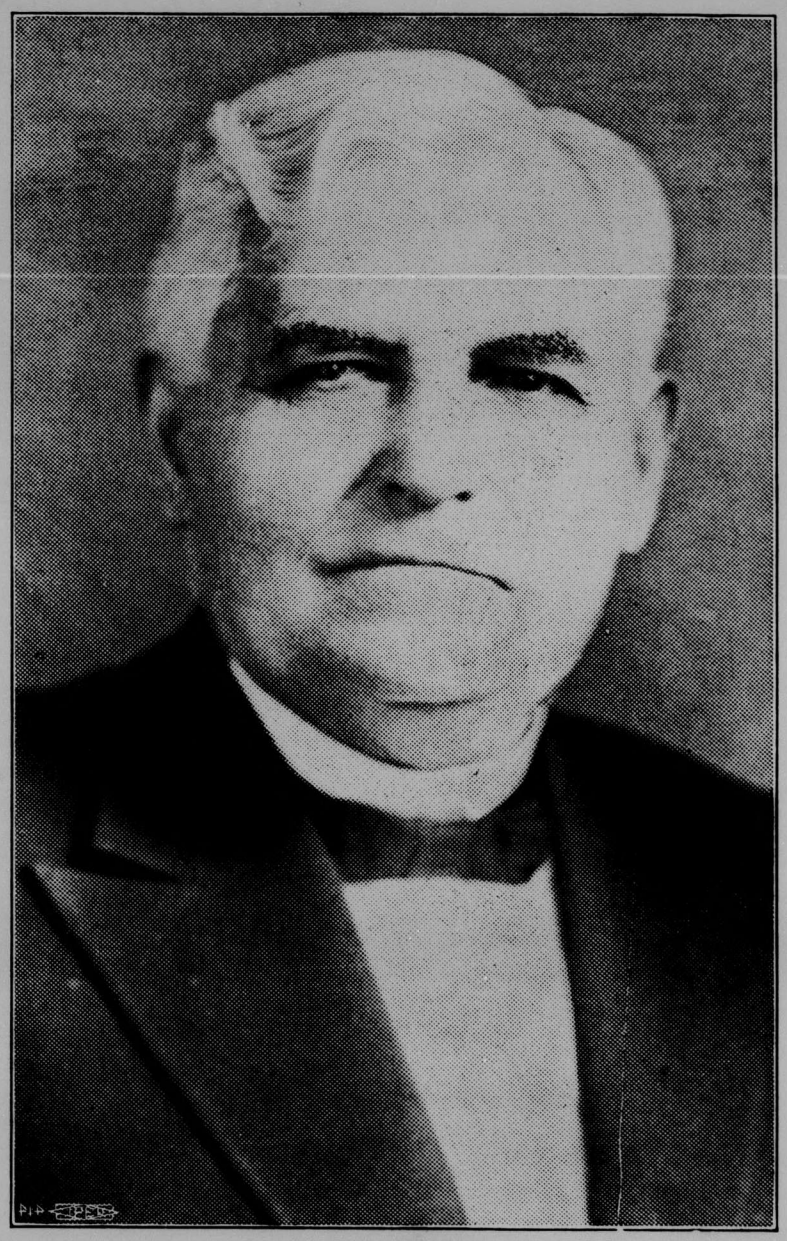


WILLIAM GREEN
Able and Militant President of the American Federation of Labor



FRANK MORRISON
Veteran Secretary of the American Federation of Labor

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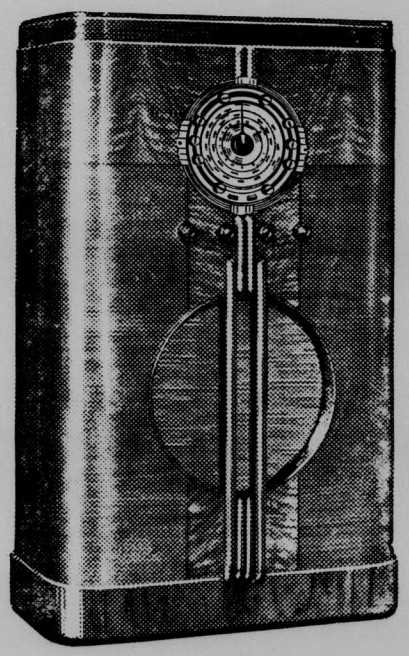

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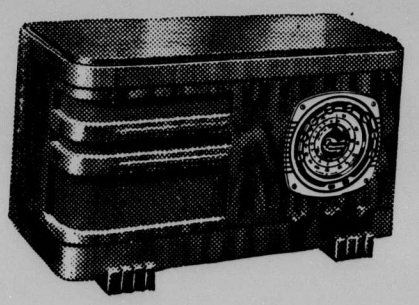

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI | San Francisco, September 3, 1937 | No. 31

GREEN REVIEWS YEAR'S A. F. of L. ACTIVITIES

By WILLIAM GREEN
President of American Federation of Labor

ON Labor Day our thoughts are not centered entirely upon material achievements, important though they may be. Instead, we turn to a serious consideration of the social and economic aspects of life, with special emphasis upon the enduring and real. All the plans and aims of the American Federation of Labor focus upon a desire to secure for the masses of the people advance in the cultural, spiritual and educational phases of human life. We are deeply conscious of the fact, however, that the attainment of these higher ideals rests upon the standards of living which we are able to establish through the exercise of our economic influence. When we have established the practice of collective bargaining and no longer have to waste our energies in maintaining this right there will be more time for the development of those forces within us that release our creative and cultural abilities.

Let us turn first to the field of work. There has been a steady decline in the number of unemployed during the past year, and we have every reason to hope for an ever greater improvement in the months just ahead.

Fine Record of Organization

A review of the events of the year marked by Labor Day 1937 discloses a record of achievement and progress which is heartening to the workers of our nation. The American Federation of Labor has increased its membership by nearly three-quarters of a million members since last Labor Day. This does not take into consideration the membership of those organizations which left the American Federation of Labor and formed the C. I. O. Extension of union agreements parallels increase in the scope and strength of union organization. Workers who never before dared organize and ask for a voice in determining the conditions and pay under which they work are now negotiating wage agreements through their elected representatives.

We have also made progress in the legislative field. As no law is really effective until the Supreme Court approves it, we find satisfaction in the favorable ruling of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of three most important laws concerning the workers—the National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act and minimum wage legislation.

With the definite establishment of the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act has come a realization to the workers that they are free to organize and establish machinery for collective bargaining without fear of retaliation or discrimination on the part of their employers and those controlling their jobs. Theoretically the workers have been free for many years, yet in actual practice they have found it difficult to exercise this right in many instances prior to the time the national government assumed responsibility for maintaining this right.

In the Field of Social Legislation

We are proud of the progress made in providing against those emergencies that befall most wage earners—old age and unemployment. Every state now has an approved unemployment compensation plan under the Social Security Act. Forty-two states have old-age assistance laws to which the federal government also contributes. This is amazing progress in so short a time and is of real interest to those workers in covered occupations. We are now free to plan for the enlargement of the scope of coverage of the several state laws as well as improving the provisions already made. This should be one of the major objectives of state federations of labor during the coming year.

Labor is vitally concerned also with the old-age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act and Railway Retirement Act. As experience points the way it is hoped that the classifications of workers included in these provisions will be definitely broadened. There are altogether too many categories of workers excluded from the provisions of the old-age benefit plan under the Social Security Act. This has been due in part to difficulties of administering the provisions for some groups of workers and it may be that some separate scheme will have to be devised before the majority of these excluded workers may be brought under the provisions of the Act. Acceptance of the principle of contributory old-age benefits is heartening, however, and we feel encouraged to aim for further developments.

Responsibility for Common Good

The decision of the Supreme Court concerning the constitutionality of minimum wage legislation is a reversal of its former stand on this subject and opens the way for protective legislation for women.

With each step forward Labor becomes increasingly conscious of the fact that our first concern is the strengthening and advancement of our organized labor movement, that the workers and all society may be safeguarded and bettered. Strong organizations are essential not only to gain new advantages but to protect the gains already made. Organization, therefore, must be our continuing and growing concern. Unity for the common good of all must be our aim. It devolves upon the rank and file as well as those entrusted with the direction of our unions to be ever conscious of our responsibilities both to the labor movement and to all concerned that the common good of all may be advanced. I bespeak the co-operation of all our members and friends toward this end.

Progress of Labor Thwarted by Sales Tax

By JACKSON H. RALSTON

IT would seem that for every foot of advancement made by Labor organizations there is a slipback of twelve inches. As fast as benefits are obtained, new rises in the price of living, including rents, appear to take up the gain. This does not just happen—there is a reason, and to meet and overcome this reason our organizations must address themselves. In fact, they have taken the preliminary steps.

What has happened? The real estate boards with justice boast of their influence over the course of government within the state. They rejoice that they have put over the sales tax and are planning new victories. The exact next step has not been formally announced, but it is likely to be a proposition to limit the amount of revenue to be derived from taxation upon "real estate," involving the maintenance of the sales tax as a permanent institution, and undoubtedly subsequent increase.

How and why is this the concern of Labor and in what manner do sales taxes prejudice the worker and "relief of real estate" mean higher rents and advancing land values, obstructing Labor's market?

Sales Tax Means Oppression of Poor

At present all transfers of Labor products, save of food sold in grocery stores, are subject to a tax of 3 per cent. Those who favor the sales tax say that this is a fair tax because all pay the same amount. But are all equally affected by such payments? To the millionaire the sales tax means practically nothing. If his income is $100,000 a year the sales tax will apply to a small portion of his yearly expenses. Let us say that he disburses $15,000 yearly and lays by $85,000 for the future improbable rainy days. Not more than $5000 of this will be subject to a sales tax, or say one-twentieth of his yearly income. On the other hand, the laborer will find that all clothing and household articles are subject to sales tax and that in the course of the year he must pay anywhere from $6 to $25 or $30. We may note that the Fresno Chamber of Commerce recently reported that the poorest families in Fresno paid $6 to $7 a year sales tax and said that no one should complain of this. But such a sum means to the very poor that they have to work for the state certainly two or three days a year. The first result of the sales tax is thus to slightly touch those of great wealth and oppress those of little means.

At present, sales taxes in the state are yielding in revenues certainly sixty million dollars per year, or not far from $10 a head. What is the result upon industry?

The head of the family, to meet his sales taxes, and whose means are moderate, may pay, let us say, $20 to $30 annually. Doing this, he finds himself in the course of the year without money to buy a useful overcoat or clothing for his children to enable them to attend school properly, or his wife goes without needed dresses, or he is compelled to deny healthful recreation to those dependent upon him. Going backward in the train of events, the business of the merchant is affected because he can sell less and must employ fewer assistants. A further step to the rear shows us that as a consequence the manufacturer must make less goods and keep at work fewer men. Thus, the labor market is limited by the sales tax.

Relieves Real Estate of Taxation

The real estate boards did not put over the sales tax because they had any particular desire to injure Labor, their sole thought being to "relieve real estate from its load of taxation" by "broadening the tax field." Just what does this mean?

Of all the subjects of taxation there is no one which can more equitably stand the burden than land values. Every step we take in advance in civilization adds to them. We can not lay out a road, dig a sewer, pave a street, make a sidewalk, construct a school, library, museum, furnish police or fire protection, do anything to add to the beauty or comfort of life, without adding to land values. All our progress is summed up in the value of land. This value the boards desire to pre-

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serve for private benefit, although publicly created. It is not so much that they desire Labor to pay their bills as that they do not want to pay them themselves, and there is no other place to which they can turn than the backs of Labor. Land monopoly or Labor must pay. Meanwhile, the production of houses is interfered with by the burden of taxation upon them and rents are maintained.

Thus, it comes about that the just progress of Labor is thwarted by the sales tax and improvement taxes. More important, progress is held back by the advantages which come to special privilege—that of holding land—from the lessening of taxation upon land values. Hence, with the taxes on Labor come rising prices and rents, which now vex the laboring man.

Those Who Profit Are Great Landholders

How does this happen? If you take the tax off real estate—"relieve" it (and we now refer to land values)—you make it easier to hold land out of use; in other words, to speculate with the community holding the bag. The taxes of the great landholders were vastly diminished by the sales tax, and the small owners paid more in sales taxes than they made by a lessening of any taxation upon their little holdings. A recent article by Professor Davisson of the University of California tends to show that only when a man had an assessed valuation of $5000 or more was he likely to be the gainer through the institution of the sales tax.

But when you hold land out of use you hold people out of employment. The misery of Spain at this moment is for the most part due to the fact that for centuries the land has been held away from the people. This condition now largely exists in California, and for our self-protection must be remedied. There are today a number of California landholders possessing over 200,000 acres, given as more than the largest single possession in Spain. Taxation can compel them to put their land to use or permit others to use it. In this wise may we hope to take our thousands off the roads and off an, at present, crowded labor market.

Proposed Abolition of Sales Tax

Four successive California State Federation of Labor conventions have demanded the adoption of a constitutional amendment abolishing the sales tax and transferring taxation to land values. At the last moment, a year ago, the real estate boards, acting through the Parent-Teacher Association, persuaded a willing State Supreme Court to strike it from the ballot, at one and the same time postponing a great reform and weakening the use of the initiative. A proposition to like effect will be submitted to the electorate at the election of 1938, and with the growth in popular intelligence on the subject and the daily infliction of the sales tax and rising rents, we may expect the proposition to carry.

The boards will tell us that they can shift the tax to the tenant, but, if this were possible, why the fury they show in opposing the federation's proposition? And if still higher rent were possible, would it not be sought today?

The amendment now proposed abolishes the sales tax, abolishes taxation on $1000 valuation on homesteads and home personal property, and in the course of eight years gradually does away with all taxation on improvements and tangible personal property. Adopt it and thousands will at once be put to work and the chiseling of the gains of Labor by the sales tax and rising rents will be stopped.

Palo Alto, Calif. JACKSON H. RALSTON.

Massachusetts Governor Beheaded!

Few people know it, but a former governor of Massachusetts was beheaded.

Sir Henry Vane came from England in early Colonial times with John Winthrop Jr., and others. A few months later Sir Henry was elected governor.

Tactful and diplomatic, Sir Henry soon endeared himself to the colonists. But as time went on Puritans condemned his tolerance and finally he returned to England.

It seems that Sir Henry had been active during England's civil war, and after the restoration the king committed him to the Tower for alleged high treason. Sir Henry was convicted and executed.

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German Labor Front - - - Largest Company Union

Dr. A. S. Lipschitz, Director Labor Chest, in "American Federationist"

A GREAT deal has been said and written about the fate of organized labor under the Hitler dictatorship and the obnoxious role played by the Nazi controlled so-called labor unions. But even the most fearful expectations pale before the true facts and the monstrous picture the German Labor Front affords.

What is the Labor Front? Organized in 1933 on the ruins of free trade unionism; 25 million members strong, embracing virtually every wage and salary earner and small shop keeper; a docile ever-ready instrument in Hitler's hands; its tentacles reaching into every household; Nazism's milking cow; its officialdom inept and corrupt; hated by the German workers; the most gigantic steal in Labor's history anywhere—this is Nazism's gift to the German workers.

Its character has best been described by Dr. Ley, former dye trust employee and now the all-powerful leader of German Labor. "There are," he said before the Westmark Chamber of Labor, "no more workers in Germany, only economic soldiers. Workers are recruits, employers company leaders whose task it is to drill their men as economic soldiers." Every workshop and factory has become a barrack.

To say that the Labor Front set up in place of the destroyed free trade unions is an instrument permitting Nazis and employers to exercise full control over Germany's labor resources is to state an obvious truth. The Labor Front, just as the totalitarian state, does not serve its members. Its members are slaves.

Compulsory Exaction of Dues

The social services and activities of the Labor Front are trivial as compared with those rendered by the former free trade unions. Its expenditures from 1933 to the end of 1936 amounted to 240,600,000 marks (about $95,000,000) or 13,000,000 less than the free trade unions spent on unemployment relief and labor struggles in the critical years of 1930-31 alone. But even this comparison is too favorable. It should be borne in mind that the voluntary membership of the free trade unions in these years averaged five million, only one-fifth of the compulsory membership which the Nazi Labor Front boasts.

Its finances are not audited. Nobody except Hitler and the treasurer of the Nazi Party, who is also the treasurer of the Labor Front, know to what use the enormous resources of the Labor Front are put. Almost four years and tremendous pressure from below were needed to bring certain meager facts to the surface. From these can be gleaned that the annual regular dues income of the Labor Front amounts to 360,000,000 marks (about $144,000,000).

Its annual expenditures are 270,000,000 marks (about $108,000,000) the greater part of which is spent for purely administrative purposes and of assuring an easy living to 30,000 bureaucrats and 25,000 additional job holders and so-called labor educators. What becomes of the remaining annual surplus of 90,000,000 marks ($36,000,000) is a mystery. It is safe to assume that they are poured into rearmament and the creation of that tremendous war machinery which Germany will some day unloose against her neighbors.

Immense Sum Stolen From Unions

According to conservative estimates the assets and other properties of the free trade unions, Christian (Catholic) unions and other workers' and employees' organizations, amounted to more than 500,000,000 marks ($200,000,000). The Nazis grabbed them in 1933 and sunk them into the Labor Front. No accounting has ever been made. . . .

German labor, a state within the state, possessed 140 trade union centers and people's houses; numerous hospitals, health centers, sanatoriums, settlement houses; insurance institutions; labor universities and colleges; cultural institutes; sports and training grounds; the German Labor Bank with 80 branches; its publishing houses; more than 200 labor dailies and other publications, too numerous to mention; its indus-

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are distributed throughout the world and carry into every quarter of the globe the reputation for quality and flavor which the California name implies . . . . .

CANNERS LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

trial co-operative institutions, such as the bicycle factory, Lindcar. All of that was stolen overnight. Much of these values has been wasted.

The subsidiary organizations of the German Labor Front, "Strength Through Joy" and "Beauty of Labor," occupy well-defined places in the Nazi scheme of things. The air has been filled for years with propaganda concerning the many thousands of German workers sent to visit foreign shores under the auspices of "Strength Through Joy." These visitors are all good and tried Nazis; very few are workers. Besides, how can the German worker with an average wage of 25 marks ($10.00) a week afford a trip abroad?

What are the tasks of the Labor Front? They are the tasks of a gigantic company union clothed with extraordinary powers and backed by the enormous resources of the totalitarian state. To the workers the Labor Front has no value whatsoever. Wages and working conditions are determined by the employers and Labor trustees who are placed under the supervision and control of a former corporation lawyer.

One Year's Forced Contributions

The enforced check-off has become a recognized institution in Hitler Germany. Membership dues are deducted from the weekly payrolls and turned over to the Labor Front offices. It matters not whether the worker wants to be a member of the Labor Front. The dues are deducted anyhow. Just let the worker protest and he'll be out of his job.

But the check-off is not all. Labor is an unending source of income to the coffers of racketeering Nazidom. Th annual amount taken from the German working people by the Labor Front of voluntary and enforced contributions amounted to 985,000,000 marks ($394,000,000) in 1935 alone or exactly 5.9 per cent of German labor's total annual income.

German militarism realized the value of the Labor Front. A few weeks ago orders from the German Admiralty succinctly stated that all employees and workers of the naval services must belong to the Labor Front. "Anyone rejecting the ideas of National Socialist racial community as expressed by the Labor Front has no place in these services." A special "Wehrmacht" division, embracing all employees of the military and naval services, has been organized within the Labor Front.

Just the same and notwithstanding all knuckling down from above, the Labor Front has become a vehicle for the growing dissatisfaction of the German working masses. If workers are restless and insist upon better wages, working conditions and satisfactory nourishment, even Nazi labor officials are compelled to listen. Critical voices are often raised in the publications of the Labor Front. Calls for "more consideration of labor and protection of the physical powers of the German people endangered by the excessive strains of industry" are heard. But that is all the Labor Front is allowed to say.

Hitler has given work to the German people. Yet, more than ever are they forced to draw their belts tighter, to rely on substitute and synthetic materials. Undernourishment has reached appalling heights. According to the German Medical Gazette of October, 1936, sickness among the wage and salary earners and their dependents has risen more than 40 per cent between 1932 and 1936.

Workers' wages are declining; they are further depreciated by a 20 per cent rise in the cost of living. On the other hand the requirements of the gigantic rearmament program are so great that labor must be placated. In a number of cases wage cuts have been answered by the workers with sit-down strikes, or an innovation under dictatorship, slow-down strikes. . . .

Signs of Awakening of Labor

The dim outlines of future Germany become already visible. Members of the outlawed trade unions working underground are trying to rebuild the forces of free trade unionism. Small groups in factories and plants are active. Already today the ties between the illegal trade union forces have become solidified. The first "Gewerkschafts-Zeitung," official trade union organ of the workers and employees of Germany, has made its underground appearance and is regularly distributed. Copies are passed from hand to hand and eagerly devoured by the people. Not even the machinery of the Labor Front nor the 300,000 Nazi block stewards charged with the supervision of all goings-on in their street blocks have succeeded in disrupting these activities indicative of the awakening of German free labor.

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Labor Should Not Be Tricked Into Political Alliance

"The American Worker," Minneapolis

THE workers of America are confronted with many grave problems affecting the future of themselves and their dependents, not the least of which is reflected on the political horizon. Just at present the sun seems to be shedding its rays of prosperity over the whole country, with that soothing warmth of security which often produces a preternatural drowsiness from which the victim suffers for varying periods. This condition can be produced by sudden shock because of either good or bad news. For the present let us confine it to the reaction from the great political victory.

It can easily be remembered that on November 3 we held a national election. The overwhelming majority given President Roosevelt in forty-six of the forty-eight states voiced a sentiment so deeply convincing that none can misunderstand. It is quite obvious that various elements in all communities contributed liberally to the final results. On the other hand it is equally true that no one organization or unit of voters represented in this avalanche of votes can legitimately claim credit for more than its humble share in contributing to the final result.

Hallucination Born of Victory

However, while the heat generated from the campaign is still warming the hearts of many, some leaders of organized labor, evidently imbued with the idea that organized workers turned the trick, are proposing that a labor party be immediately launched to take advantage of an imaginary opportunity to control the political destinies of the nation. There are others, however, including an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, who believe this enthusiasm for a labor party is just another hallucination born in the intoxicating atmosphere of sudden and unexpectedly overwhelming political victory. Horse races, lotteries and roulette wheels also claim many such victims, grown gray trying to capitalize on hunches which fail to function.

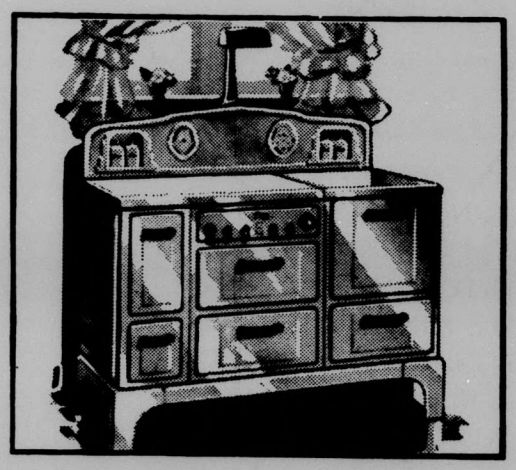
The non-partisan political policy of the American labor movement was inaugurated 'way back yonder under the capable leadership of the late Samuel Gompers, and has been consistently adhered to up to the present time because it has brought results which could not otherwise have been achieved, and because it has stood the acid test of practical application for a generation or more. It has been the contention of experienced labor leaders that, since the personnel of law-making bodies is so frequently changed, it is unwise for the workers to depend upon favorable legislative acts as a means of accomplishing desired results, especially when they concern wages and hours of work. The contention has always been that such matters should be left in the hands of the workers, independent of any political party. A law-making body given the power to increase wages and shorten working hours could as easily lower wages and lengthen the work-day at will as the personnel changed with each election. Therefore, such a procedure has been considered unsafe and impractical. And the formation of a labor party would not alter this situation in the least. The success of no political party is perpetual. Therefore, it would be unwise to trust the destinies of labor to the somewhat insecure loyalty of professional politicians, whether from the professions or the ranks of labor.

Organized labor is now in better position to cope with economic and political affairs in this country than ever in its history, and had best adhere to its non-partisan political policy instead of embarking on a one-way pilgrimage which may leave it stranded in a wilderness of political regrets.

Failure of Socialists Fortunate

Such a move would undoubtedly culminate in nullifying all that has been accomplished by the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods during the past half century. It is no answer to say we are living in a new age. The American labor movement has grown

WEDGEWOOD



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to be recognized as a great American institution in the very midst of this evolutionary period in the industrial world. During this time it has made commendable progress without any attempt to assume political leadership.

Generally speaking, workers in private employment in this country are enjoying higher wages and better working conditions than are those of any other country in the world, and this is due primarily to the efforts of organized workers, comprising some 5,000,000, when the railroad brotherhoods are included. It will be seen from this that approximately 20,000,000 are represented here in the families of organized labor, or about one-fifth of the population. That is not a bad showing, convincing evidence that organization of workers should continue to be confined to affiliation with trades unions instead of trying to herd them into a political organization from which no real benefit could accrue that is not being enjoyed now or can be secured by "electing our friends and defeating our enemies."

During the past half century many efforts have been made to force the American labor movement into a political alliance which would eventually have effaced it as a potent instrument through which the workers could bargain collectively for their services as an organized unit of society. The records will reveal that persistent advocates of political affiliation were leaders in the then flourishing Socialist party, which has since lost its identity as a political factor in this country. It was heralded as a workers' party, but it soon developed that the real leaders were professional opportunists, anxious to get control of the government by means of a political upheaval through mass regimentation of the workers at the polling places. Failure in this proved fatal to the socialists, but fortunate for the American labor movement.

For Commissioner of Immigration

President Roosevelt has nominated James L. Houghteling of Chicago to succeed the late Colonel Daniel W. MacCormack as Commissioner of Immigration.

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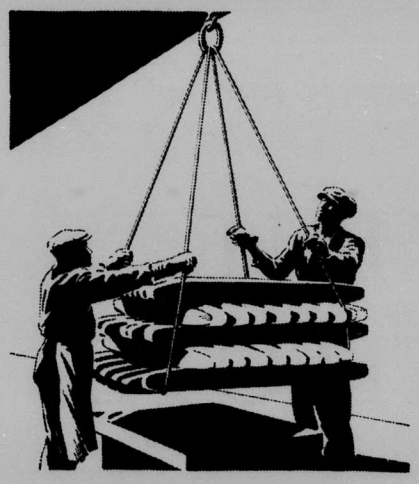

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A. F. of L.'s Part in Enactment of Old-Age Pension Legislation

THE influence of the American Federation of Labor in securing an approach to security for aged people whose economic condition does not enable them to live without private or public charity, including resort to public almshouses, is well illustrated in the field of old-age pensions.

After a broad study of the question of old-age security the executive council of the American Federation of Labor made a report on the perilous condition of the needy aged, and the almost complete lack of public protection for them against want, to the 1929 convention of the Federation, held in Toronto, Canada.

On the general question of inadequate old-age security, the council said:

"In addition to the job which assures income from day to day, the next big fear in the wage earner's life is the possibility of old age without income. The savings margin of wages is usually not large enough to provide for family necessities and emergencies and also provide for income for old age."

Pointing out that in 1923 "there were 78,090 persons in public almshouses," without considering the number of dependent persons "in private institutions or receiving some other kind of assistance," the executive council analyzed the economic conditions of workers in the United States and gave the following trenchant summary of the main causes of poverty among the aged:

Main Causes of Poverty

"Unemployment, accidents, sickness, misfortune, either of the individual or members of his family, in addition to declining earning ability, cause dependency. In the early days of this country the prevailing agricultural environment made it easier for a family group to take care of its aged. There was an abundance of space and food that reduced the difficulties of adding another member to the home. There were many chores that enabled the older persons to find work and feel themselves useful.

"With growing industrialization and modern methods of production, the organization of modern homes, every additional member of the household means a proportionate increase in family expenses. Changed organization of the home does not provide the former opportunities for older persons to be useful. Modern standards of living all too frequently leave small margins for additional expenses or savings. These conditions, together with the increasing difficulty of older workers in finding employment, have made the problem of income for old age increasingly serious."

Wonderful Accomplishments in Eight Years

Confronted with these conditions, and the fact that only seven states and the Territory of Alaska had old-age pensions of any sort, the executive council recommended compulsory state legislation giving pensions to the needy aged and urged "an active campaign for the enactment of such laws in every state." In addition the council recommended 65 years as the age for applicants.

After a thorough discussion the convention adopted the recommendation of the council with but one dissenting vote.

In 1930 the Congress of the United States for the first time in the history of that body held an extensive hearing on the question of old-age pensions at the request of the American Federation of Labor.

Later the American Federation of Labor prepared a model old-age pension bill for the consideration of the various states and mobilized the entire labor movement in the interest of old-age pension legislation.

The movement for old-age pensions was given an added impetus when President Roosevelt included the proposal for federal assistance to them in the Social Security Bill which he presented to Congress during the first few weeks of the Seventy-fourth session. This progressive measure, which became a law on August 14, 1935, made a blanket federal appropriation to the states with approved old-age pension laws of one-half the pension up to $30 a month provided by the state laws, together with a definite percentage appropriation to aid the states in administering their old-age pension systems.

It is significant that the age requirement fixed by the Social Secur-

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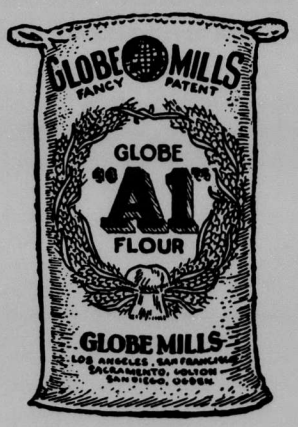

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ity Act is 65 years, which is the identical age recommended by the 1929 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In view of the fact that in some states the old-age pension laws fixed the age at 70 years, the federal act permitted that age to continue until January, 1940, when it is mandatory to reduce it to 65 years.

Only eight years have elapsed since the American Federation of Labor adopted the report of the Federation executive council favoring pensions for the needy aged and mobilized the organized labor movement and other progressive forces in support of the old-age pension plan. Only eight years! And now comes a report of the Social Security Board carrying the information that forty-two states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii now have plans approved by the board for assistance to the needy aged.

All of which is definite proof that representative government, democratic institutions and democratic procedure, plus a democratic labor movement, working together for a common purpose, can achieve relatively unlimited results in the field of social legislation designed to protect the masses against suffering imposed by conditions beyond the control of either individuals or groups.

Improved Cotton-Picking Machine

An Illinois inventor has obtained a patent on a revolutionary cotton-picking machine which utilizes the "electric eye," or photo-electric cell, to select only fully ripened bolls for automatic plucking. The inventor, Charles H. White, Moline, Ill., has already assigned his patent to a manufacturer of agricultural machinery. By use of the photo-electric cell, patent office experts said, White has overcome a major defect found in earlier cotton-picking devices. The defect is lack of selectivity.

On April 29, 1869, a gang of Chinese coolies laid ten miles and 200 feet of track for the Central Pacific Railroad in Utah and established a one-day record for this work that has never been broken, even with the latest track-laying machinery.—Freling Foster in "Collier's."

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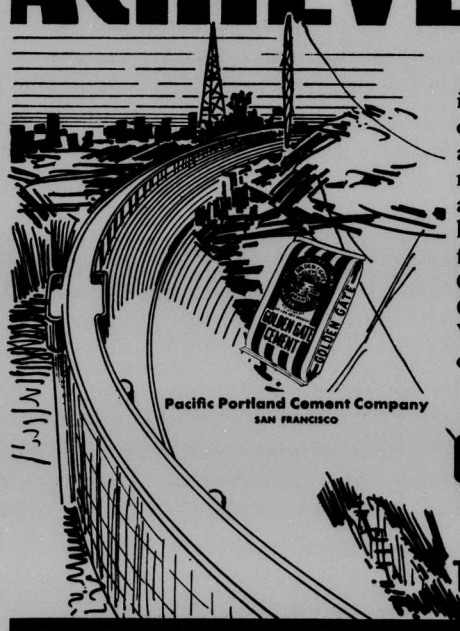

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P.W.A.'s Part in Shaping America

Writing in the "International Labor Review" on "Public Works in the United States," P.W.A. Administrator Harold Ickes says that, with increasing recovery, the P.W.A. is now in a position to scale down its activities.

However, he takes the view that the United States should never again be without a nucleus from which it can instantly meet and prevent situations experienced through the late depression.

"Planning for public works in the future," he declares, "must go on continuously and the plans must constantly be restudied and readjusted to changing needs. No catalogue will be adequate without human direction to keep it alive and ready for immediate use."

Ickes' article, which comes on the heels of the adoption by the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, of two recommendations to governments providing for advance planning of works of this kind on a national and international scale, reviews the accomplishments of the P.W.A. in the United States.

It says that more than 2000 projects stand as a reserve to which allotments can be made as the need arises, and that catalogues of projects and scientific data are being accumulated all the time.

Accelerated Pulse of Nation

Stressing the fact that the sponsors of the P.W.A. designed it not as a relief agency for the millions of Americans then unemployed, but as a means of accelerating the pulse of the nation's business, Ickes' article says that the view of the sponsors of the P.W.A. legislation was that public works undertakings would serve not only to re-employ idle construction workers but also to revive industry in general and reabsorb all classes of workers in their normal occupations.

Analysis of weekly reports from field offices, he says, indicates that, up to February 1, 1937, approximately 532,000,000 man-hours of direct employment had been created by the P.W.A. program; and he cites Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showing that between June, 1933, and June, 1936, P.W.A.'s non-federal projects alone created 299,000,000 man-hours of site employment.

Surveying the changes worked by the P.W.A., Ickes' article says that, up to December 1, 1936, new accommodations had been provided for more than 1,250,000 students in the nation's schools; while up to February 1, 1937, approximately $684,200,000 worth of utility and institutional building had been financed by P.W.A. funds.

Spectacular Features of Program

Through P. W. A., the article says, the capacity of American hospitals has been increased by 51,207 beds (to December 2, 1936). It points, also, to fifty-one housing developments in thirty-six cities, and substantial contributions to utilities providing light, heat and power.

"Probably the most spectacular changes effected by P. W. A.," it says, "are advances in transportation. * * * Approximately $1,000,000,000 in improvements to the nation's transportation facilities have been financed from P. W. A. coffers."

Citing as examples the expenditure of $122,000,000 on bridges, $604,000,000 on road construction, paving, grade separation and culverts, and loans of more than $200,000,000 to railroads for new equipment and other improvements, the article says:

"Other forms of transport have not been overlooked. New airports have been constructed, while airways have been lighted for night flying with modern beacons; wharves, docks, piers and other harbor improvements aggregating $22,000,000 have been built by local governmental units; and nearly $5,000,000 spent on channel rectification and other non-federal river improvements. The huge new piers built for New York City to harbor new superliners such as the Normandie and the Queen Mary are included in these undertakings.

"Dollars and cents," the article declares, "can not adequately tell the story of the tremendous part being played by P. W. A. in shaping the America of its day and of the future. From one end of the country to the other stand some 25,000 individual contributions to the national wealth—monuments to a great program which, beyond its primary objective of putting men to work, is successful also in securing some useful product of their labors."

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A formula for the man or woman who is earnest about getting ahead:

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You will find that in a surprisingly short time saving will have become just as much a part of your existence as drawing your salary—or winding your watch. You will have acquired a habit that will make your whole life happier.

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Chicago Haymarket Tragedy to Be Fittingly Commemorated

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made in Chicago to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the "Haymarket Labor Martyrs." Arrangements are under the direction of the Pioneer Aid and Support Association, which has the indorsement of the Chicago Federation of Labor and several international unions and other labor organizations.

These organizations are calling upon all labor, liberal and radical organizations, except communists, throughout the country to form local groups and contact the Chicago office, which is planning the issuance of memorial stamps, post cards and a concise history of the Haymarket tragedy, as well as a national radio hook-up with a prominent speaker on November 11, 1937.

In a circular sent out early this year the following concise history of the Haymarket tragedy is given:

"At the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1885 a resolution was adopted calling upon all the workers in the United States to prepare for the first of May, 1886, for the historic struggle to establish the eight-hour day as a maximum period of labor in this country.

"On May 1, 1886, the workers in Chicago, more than in many other city in the United States, responded to the clarion call of the American Federation of Labor, which was then beginning its historic struggle to organize the workers of America.

"A strike was then in progress at the McCormick plant of the International Harvester Company in the City of Chicago, and on the historic first of May, 1886, the strikers on the picket line were met by armed thugs and gunmen in the employ of the company, as well as by the clubs and blackjacks of the police, who were attempting to aid the employers to break the strike, resulting in injuries to numerous workers and in the death of at least one.

"On May 4, 1886, a protest meeting was held at what was then known as the Haymarket Square, made famous in the annals of labor history by the events which followed thereafter. After said meeting had been in progress for several hours, and just before it disbanded, the police, without warning or provocation, rushed in to break up the meeting and began firing upon the group of workers assembled. In the melee which ensued someone threw a bomb, and up to the present time it has not been established who threw the bomb.

"It has been the sincere belief of thousands of people who are familiar with the facts that the bomb was thrown by an agent provocateur of the employers in order to bring about the reign of terror which followed in Chicago and elsewhere. As a result of the throwing of said bomb, which caused the death of numerous workers as well as police, a dragnet was thrown out in the City of Chicago, and thousands of leaders and active members of labor organizations and other liberal organizations were thrown into jail and, after considerable sifting, eight men were indicted and charged with responsibility for the throwing of the bomb.

"It is impossible at this time to go over all the historic facts which resulted in the conviction of these eight men, and the execution of five on the 11th day of November, 1887. The historic pardon of the three men who were incarcerated in jail, written some years later by John P. Altgeld, then governor of the State of Illinois, will stand out as a monument in the literature for human justice and the rights of labor to organize and better their conditions. Oscar Neebe, one of the three pardoned by Governor Altgeld, was responsible for organizing the first union of brewery workers and bakers in the City of Chicago. One fact that stands out pre-eminently in the pardon issued by Governor Altgeld is that he pardoned Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and Oscar Neebe because he was convinced of their innocence and that they were unjustly imprisoned and that the others had been illegally executed.

Serves Him Right

"I hear Rowley is getting married next week." "Good! I never liked the fellow."—Ex.

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An Unusual "First Lady"

Finland, the only country that has paid regularly the annual debt installment to the United States incurred by loans during the World War, has a very unique "First Lady." Mrs. Kaisa Kallio prefers a farmhouse to a palace!

The recently-elected president of Finland, Kyosti Kallio, transferred his better half from her beloved farm home to his newly acquired palace at Helsingfors, where she exchanged her calico dresses for the finest silks —reluctantly. As she swishes around the mansion with its velvet stairways, gilt and plush furnishings, with the dignity that befits such surroundings, she thinks wistfully of the farm she loves so dearly.

Although the new president has long been successful politically, and held responsible positions, including that of prime minister, his wife remained on the farm and handled her work quite profitably. But when Mr. Kallio was elected president of Finland, it became her duty to join her husband in the presidential palace at Helsingfors and fulfill the functions of First Lady.

Mrs. Kallio is a friendly, pleasant-faced, shy little lady, and with a far-away look of sadness in her eyes, she surveys her palatial home with such expressions as: "This is not my home, really. I feel quite a stranger here. It seems so strange to be transplanted all at once to a new soil, and begin a new life after all these years."

When the news first came that her husband had been elected to the office of president she announced that she would not live in the palace, but would remain on the farm. Later she changed her mind.

She is reported as being an extremely unassuming woman although considered one of the most talented peasant women in Finland. With only an elementary school education, she has become quite a modern farmerette and has kept social activities completely out of her life. But now her innate capacity for adjustment is well illustrated by the ease with which she organizes the many and arduous activities connected with the household of the presidential residence.

President Kallio's wife is evidently an unusual woman.—A. F. of L. News Service.

Mass Use of Recreation Areas

To alleviate mass recreational use of overcrowded camping places in the national forests of California, Forest Service recreational authorities are drawing up plans for the wider apportionment of forest recreation grounds and greater means of access into less congested areas.

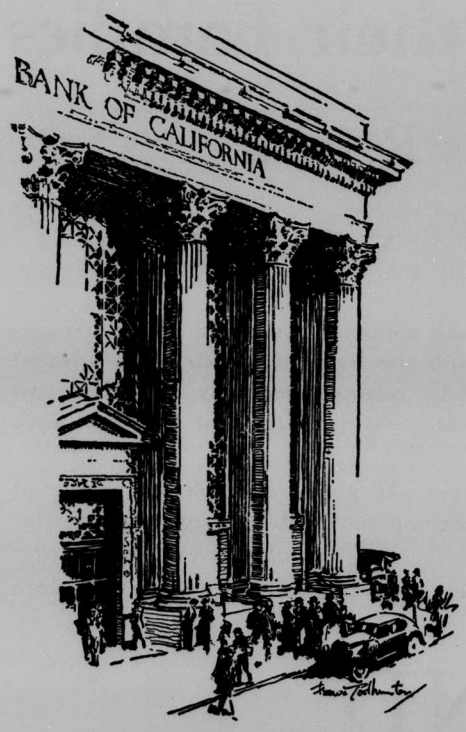
In a statement made by Regional Forester S. B. Show of the California Region he said: "Due to the increased use of recreational areas in national forests, particularly in southern California, plans are being worked out by which the thousands of week-end visitors to the forests will be given more opportunity to scatter throughout the forest playgrounds. Vacationists want as much seclusion as it is possible for them to get. That is one of the basic ideas behind their desire to spend a day of two in the woods. And in accord with their desires it is the policy of the Forest Service to have the least possible congestion of campers."

The plans which call for the wider dissemination of forest playground users are being reviewed by Robert Marshall, Washington, D. C., chief of the Forest Service branch of Recreation and Lands and a proponent of the preservation of primitive areas in national forests. With him in his study of recreational facilities have been C. B. Moore, assistant regional forester in charge of recreation and lands at the regional headquarters in San Francisco, and Earl Bachman, also of that office.

Marshall, in the company of other forest officials, has traveled through several primitive areas in the national forests of California. During the past fifteen years Marshall has been prominently associated with other pioneer advocates of primitive area preservation. These areas of forest wilderness are preserved in their primitive condition in so far as is consistent with the highest use of the land. There are eighteen primitive areas in national forests of California.

Profound Thoughts

If you sleep on the floor, you can't fall out of bed.—Professor T. V. Smith, University of Chicago. It must be nice to be a college professor and able to think up things like that.—St. Louis "Star-Times."



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The Union Label Is the Keystone to Recovery

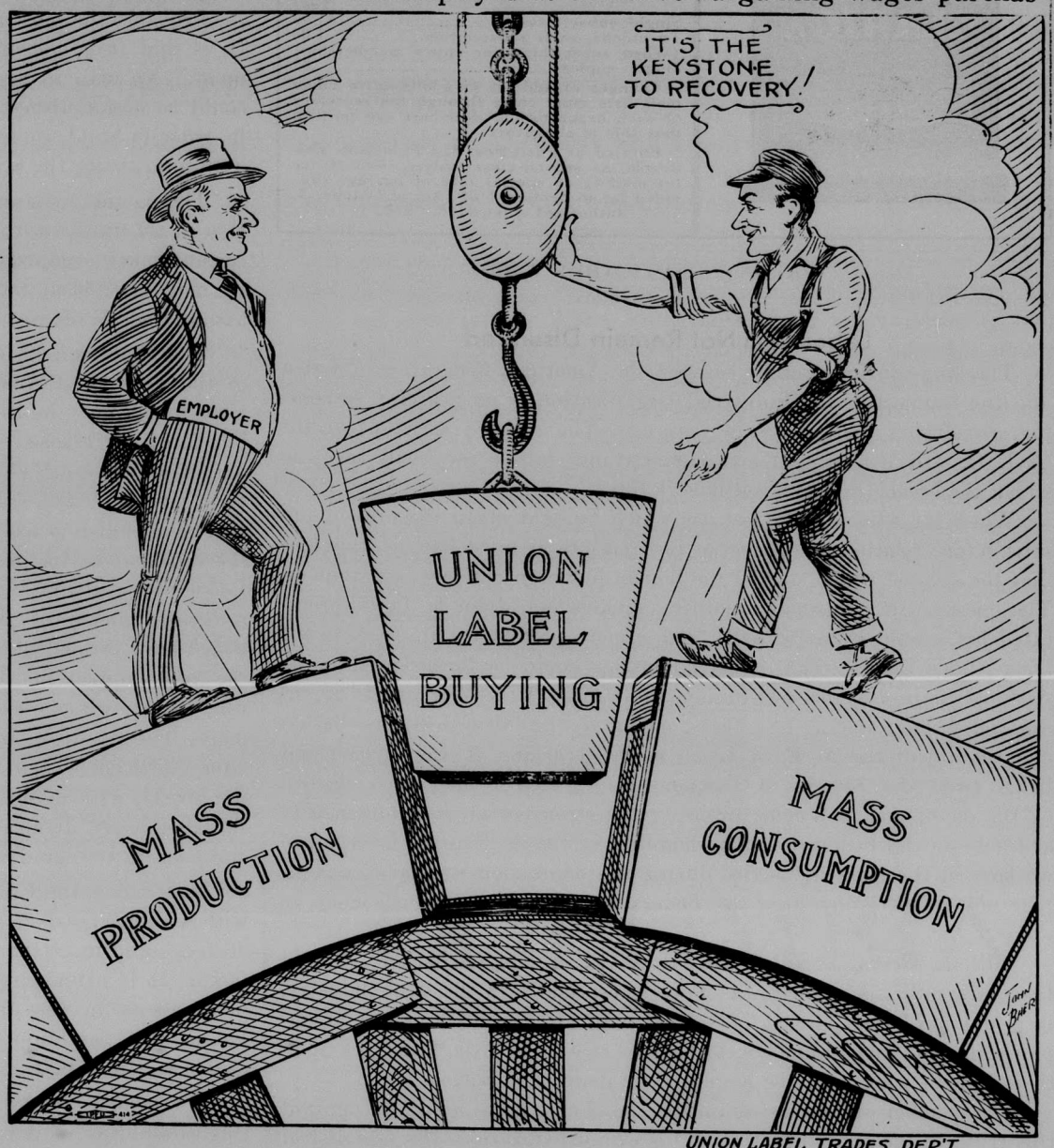
By I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

AS we approach Labor Day of this year the great problem in America still is the solution of unemployment. It is the problem of all problems. Until we place the millions of idle men who are willing to work on permanent jobs, America can not boast of having fully recovered. When these idle workers are employed at collective bargaining wages purchasing power will be increased and then we shall have permanent prosperity.

The question arises, How are we to solve this baffling problem? The only answer is the remedy which has been continually advocated by the American Labor Movement. That is shorter hours with no reduction in wages.

Mass production is here to stay, provided the consuming public has mass purchasing power to absorb it. Thus, if hours are shortened so that all workers who desire jobs are placed on the payroll and weekly wages are maintained or gradually increased, there will be a great era of prosperity. If those who are underpaid and unemployed receive decent wages there would be an increase of over twelve billion dollars in purchasing power. It would relieve the taxpayers and there would be a greater amount of business than there has ever been in the history of our country.

The best way to maintain the purchasing power is for Americans to buy only those products which bear the union label and patronize only those services that are unionized. It is the best guarantee that the products are made in America and it is the only assurance that the products are manufactured by industries that recognize collective bargaining agreements, pay higher wages, work their employees shorter hours and under better conditions.



Across the great chasm of this depression spans an uncompleted bridge. On the one hand, mass production stretches out to meet mass consumption. There is still a small portion of the arch that is required to complete this economic structure. It is the keystone. That keystone is Union Label buying. Until all members of Labor Unions and their families and the general consuming public are educated to the fact that Union Label buying is the important link between mass production and mass consumption, America will not fully recover from this disastrous depression.

March of the White Collar Workers

By JOHN D. BARRY

When the story of labor unions is written a curious and interesting chapter will be about the reluctance among white collar workers to organize. Many of us can remember when the mere suggestion of organizing them would have been received with amazement and scorn. Put themselves on a level with smudged faces and soiled hands, wearers of overalls? Preposterous!

In a way I don't know of anything more lofty and more absurd than the attitude of these ill-paid clerks in stores who had to "dress like gentlemen." They paid dearly for the privilege. And as for the women who were known as salesladies, they must often have grieved over the sacrifices involved in their making a good showing for their bosses.

Now the old attitude is changing. It has revealed itself as nonsensical. However, traces of prejudice are still to be found. Certain names are considered rather smart and infinitely preferable to so coarse a term as labor union or even union.

No matter. The important consideration is to get all the workers together, of whatsoever degree, to make them appreciate the returns that come from co-operating, fruits of their own power.

I should be tempted to say the professionals were the hardest to reach if I didn't know how sensitive the clerks were about having their dignity affronted. Now even the bank clerks, wretchedly paid but immaculate, even they see where their interest lies. No longer are they going to be at the mercy of their dignified superiors who secure their services at a rate of pay that would be laughed at by a self-respecting manual laborer.

Naturally there's scandal in the upper world. The other day a bank president spoke to me about the encroachment of the organizers on his bank and on other banks as if he were trying to ward off a plague. He didn't know how much he was telling about himself, his inability to see the promises of a sanely ordered society.

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CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1937

Labor Will Not Remain Disunited

The long-continued strife between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization is no nearer a satisfactory conclusion than it was a year ago. The reputed successes of the C. I. O. will not bring about conciliation; rather they will serve to widen the breach in organized labor's forces.

When one studies the questions which brought about the present unsatisfactory relations between the two factions it must become apparent that the quarrel which started the schism has been entirely lost sight of. The question of industrial unionism, upon which John L. Lewis predicated his action, seems to have been a mere pretext on his part. Lewis knew—none better—that industrial unions could be formed within the A. F. of L. In fact, his own union, the United Mine Workers, is an industrial union; and in late years, owing to the "new deal" legislation and the aid of the A. F. of L. on many occasions, it was revived and lifted from the Slough of Despond into which it had been thrown by the depression to become probably the strongest union—numerically at least—in the Federation. The inability of the A. F. of L. to organize workers in the mass industries during the depression was taken advantage of by Lewis to charge the Federation officials with inefficiency or worse.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., conclusively showed that with millions of men out of work, especially in the steel industry, it would have been an act of stupidity to attempt to organize unemployed men in large numbers, to become to a great extent charges upon their fellows who might be employed at depression wages.

One member of Lewis's committee, head of a large union, recognized this truth in the administration of his own organization. His established policy is to encourage admission of men already employed—in other words, an applicant for membership in the union should bring a job with him.

In order to bolster up his position Lewis's organizers are prating about "democracy" in the unions. Men should be "democratically" elected to official positions in the unions, they declare. The inference is, of course, that "democracy" does not exist in the A. F. of L. This seems to be an unfortunate argument for the C. I. O.

It was following the refusal of Lewis and his group to abide by the decision of the democratically elected delegates to the Federation convention that the C. I. O. was formed. On the other hand, there is not a vestige of democracy in the C. I. O.

Lewis's organization, although it has been in existence for nearly two years, has never held a convention; its officers (including the man in charge of C. I. O. affairs on the entire Pacific Coast) were all appointed by Lewis, who evidently also appointed himself chairman. Nothing has been made public about the financial set-up. So far as known there is no per capita tax, there is no "democratically" elected auditor of accounts, and no publication of receipts and disbursements. As to democracy in the unions, what is to be said of Lewis's own union, the United Mine Workers? Did the members of that organization or other C. I. O. unions have any voice in the matter of the contribution of enormous sums out of their unions' funds to the Democratic campaign in 1936? Were they consulted as to the disposition of their hard-earned dollars for political purposes? Where the funds for the conduct of the C. I. O.'s work come from is not quite clear; and as there has been no convention to direct policies these apparently are left to the discretion of Lewis himself. Surely no one would argue that the C. I. O. is a "democratic" organization! Lewis's representative in an address in Tacoma made an attempt at "explaining" the workings of the C. I. O., but it was a dismal failure and explained nothing.

Probably the most insincere argument used by advocates of the C. I. O. is that it is endeavoring to bring about "unity in the labor movement." No man in his right senses would attempt to argue that unity could be accomplished by tearing down an old-established organization in order to build up another organization formed on the same lines and with admittedly the same purposes in view.

The communists are more honest. They are engaged in the destruction of all unions with the object of converting them into political and revolutionary organizations. This suggests the possibility that the C. I. O. may have been tainted with the "red" doctrines but has not yet assimilated all of them.

The American Federation of Labor has had the support and loyalty of the workers of America for more than a half century. During that time it has met the assaults of organizations formed on different lines but labeling themselves labor unions, and has overcome them one by one. They have had their short period in the limelight, have flourished for a time and then disappeared from the scene. First came the Knights of Labor, which reached its peak in the '80s, and then was wrecked on the shoals of the political ambitions of its leaders. True, the Knights of Labor preceded the A. F. of L. by a few years; but during its existence it created plenty of trouble for the national and international unions which later formed the A. F. of L. Then came Eugene V. Debs, probably the most popular man in the labor movement, with his American Railway Union, which was to be the nucleus of the "one big union" movement. The A. R. U. met its Waterloo in 1894 and it also disappeared from the scene. Then followed the I. W. W., or Industrial Workers of the World, with its ambitious project of enlisting all the workers in the Socialist party. It attained its greatest influence during the world war, and then it, too, gradually disappeared.

Now comes the C. I. O., with no program except a destructive one, with a counterpart of a dictator at its head, with no laws but what he decrees—and more than a suspicion of political power as its dominating factor. It is not assuming the role of a seer to predict that it, like its predecessors in the attempt to destroy the American Federation of Labor, will pass into the oblivion which the selfish ambitions of its leader will inevitably bring upon it.

The labor historian of the future will be stumped on one feature of this astounding movement. He will be unable to conceive how American workers, born and bred in an environment of democracy, could ever be induced to become members of an organization in which they have no voice, no vote, and whose policies and activities are directed by one man. He will be tempted to exclaim, paraphrasing the French revolutionary victim, "O Democracy! What crimes are committed in thy name!"

The American Federation of Labor, with a record of more than fifty years of valiant service in behalf of labor, has nothing to fear from the new organization except the present chaos that has been created—a condition which delights the hearts of those who would foist upon the American workers foreign doctrines and policies inimical to our ideas of democracy and freedom. The A. F. of L. has either inaugurated or furthered every reform which has tended to better the condition of the American worker and has done more to lift him to his rightful position in the social scale than was accomplished in the more than a century of the republic's history that preceded the organization of the workers into one great central body. Early in its existence it realized that there were many pitfalls to be avoided, and among these was the danger of committing itself to any political doctrine. Its members were organized for the purpose of bettering their economic position, not for political purposes; and representing all shades of political thought, would resent being dragged into partisan politics. The wisdom of the Federation's policies has been demonstrated repeatedly. It was enabled to make its influence felt in legislatures and in state and national officialdom much more strongly than if it were attached to some political party.

Labor Sunday Message From Organized Churches

(Issued by Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America)

ON this Labor Sunday, dedicated to a consideration of the meaning of the Christian Gospel for our industrial life, we remind ourselves of the spiritual insight of the prophets of Israel who saw that the God who rules the universe is also the God of justice in human affairs. God, as revealed in the Bible, calls us to share in His concern for justice for all. As Jeremiah said of King Josiah, "He judged the cause of the poor and needy; then it was well. Was not this to know me? saith the Lord."

On this day we remind ourselves also of the compassion of Christ for the poor and disinherited. That compassion, in a day when poverty was inevitable, becomes for us in our day, when poverty can be abolished, a demand for justice in the distribution of the product of industry. From the perspective of Christianity it is intolerable that masses of men, women and children should be denied the opportunities which comfortable people regard as necessities. God did not create wage-earners to be mere instruments for the making of money for others; the welfare of all must be inherent in the end for which all the processes of production and distribution are carried on.

Religious Significance of Labor Relations

It is because of the concern of religion for justice and for social welfare that church bodies have for thirty years officially declared for the right of employees as well as employers to organize. Back of these declarations has lain a conviction of the sacredness of human personality and of the dignity of the common man, which is born of the teaching of Jesus that all men are children of God. Such a belief issues in a demand for democracy, both in political and industrial relations. This leads to the organization of workers in order that they may have a recognized voice in determining the conditions under which they live and work. Experience has shown that since industry is often organized on a national or even wider basis, labor unions of corresponding scope are needed if workers are to be adequately represented in truly democratic relations, and if industry-wide standards are to be maintained.

Many industries in this country have been organized over a long period of years. It has been demonstratd that it is possible for organized employers and organized employees to maintain generally harmonious relations, and to adjust their differences through joint conciliation without recourse to strikes or lockouts during the terms of their contracts. The past year has been marked by a significant advance in wider organization of workers. Of great importance was the evidence of industrial statesmanship on the part of a great steel corporation which reached an agreement with a union without the necessity of a strike. The decision of the Supreme Court validating the National Labor Relations Act marks a wider and more far-reaching recognition in law of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

As yet only a minority of American workers are organized, and it must be recognized that annual wages of many skilled workers are still below a comfort level of living, while the wages in many industries, both urban and agricultural, are grossly inadequate for a decent standard of living for an American family. Many millions still can find no work. We are convinced, therefore, that thoughtful Christians will welcome the contemporary gains in status and economic welfare on the part of labor as in line with the social ideals of Christianity.

In the growing complexity of society many of us have been so cut off from the lives of the industrial workers that we are tempted to think of them not as neighbors, not as persons whose welfare in this world is as important in the sight of God as our own, but as strange masses. While there are millions of wage earners in our churches, yet many of our congregations have drawn their membership, by reason of location and association, chiefly from the more comfortable middle classes. Many church members see the world from a point of view quite different from the point of view of the laboring masses. As a result of belonging to a class that is relatively secure, many of us tend to fear the very social changes which we should welcome because of the ethical demands of our Christian faith. While protesting against anything that accentuates

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class consciousness, we fail to realize that our own point of view is largely controlled by the bias of class. Our first need is for self-knowledge and repentance, and sincere desire that the same mind may be in us which was in Christ Jesus, who counted not privilege and power as things to be grasped, but emptied Himself in the service of man.

Views on "Labor Responsibility"

There are many parties to industry. The demand of the hour is for greater tolerance, understanding and fair play among them. Voices have been raised among employers urging modification of the older attitudes of many toward organized labor. Leaders of labor should realize that with increasing power the labor movement must accept greater responsibility, not only fulfilling its traditional ideal of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, but also taking a broad view of the economic scene as a whole. The achievement of increasing industrial wages alone will not solve the total problem. A balance between agriculture and industry must be attained. Prices to consumers must be taken into account. Labor and consumers in many countries have been quick to grasp the advantages of consumers' co-operation as a vital part of the movement toward a better day. Comprehensive collaboration of all groups is urgently needed. Employers, labor, consumers and the government must work together to provide for the economic needs of all the people. We must create also such co-operative relations among the nations and such access to raw materials for all as shall promote international peace.

As industrial and economic life becomes more complex we discover increasingly urgent need for the personal consecration of individuals to the religious life. For religion will always be indispensable, not only for the soul of the individual, but also as social cement to hold any society together in the bonds of peace. Selfish struggles for prestige or power on the part of individuals or groups can become divisive forces in any society. There must, indeed, be such a reorganization of our economic life as will remove the fear of economic insecurity on the part of men and nations which now leads to inter-class and international conflict, but there may still remain in individual lives those destructive and socially divisive forces of sin and selfishness, of jealousy and pride and intolerance which would tend to tear apart any social order. The church must therefore continue to serve society by proclaiming Christ's gospel of justice, love, and reconciliation, and by insisting that both individuals and economic and political institutions shall conform to the will of God of justice and love.

"Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied"

Here is one item of thousands that could be cited which show how the law's delay, owing to congestion of the lower federal courts, make it practically impossible for an ordinary individual to recover from a great corporation.

A man named Steele sued the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad for damages. The suit was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Washington, April 29, 1931. The defendant's answer was filed June 2, 1931; and the case was ready for trial.

Did it get tried? It did not. It dragged along until Steele, mistakenly blaming his lawyers, called in another law firm. Still it dragged. Finally, it was set for trial May 2, 1933. Before that date came the sitting judge announced that all civil cases would be reassigned—in plain words, postponed—on May 1, 1933. Worn out and disgusted, Steele consented to settle for a nominal sum, "slightly better," says the lawyer who give I. L. N. S. the final statement of the case, "than what could be termed a nuisance settlement."

In other words, here is a case which, after dragging for twenty-three months after both sides were ready for trial, never came to trial because the delay and the certain prospect of further delay wore out the weaker party. "Justice delayed is justice denied."

President Roosevelt's court plan was intended to stop that sort of thing.

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Do Machines Make Jobs?

Ever since man first built a grouping of things that could be called a machine there have been periodic cries that machines take away jobs, put men out of work and are the root of all economic evil, says Science Service.

But according to a bulletin of the Machinery Institute, Chicago, one of the most mechanized of all manufacturing processes—the making of the modern motor car—requires 25 per cent more employment per unit car produced than it did in 1929.

The dial telephone in 1920 may have seemed to forecast the passing of the telephone operator, but the number of telephone operators increased from 190,000 in 1920 to almost 249,000 in 1930.

Electric and gas refrigeration have supplanted the ice man in many homes but, due to the increased popularization of refrigeration among people who had never used it before, the number of ice dealers in the nation increased from 8000 in 1920 to over 19,000 in 1930.

Typewriters, adding machines, dictating machines and calculators have revolutionized office work in the last twenty years, but employment in these fields has increased from 615,000 in 1920 to 811,000 in 1930.

Sound motion pictures and the radio turned out half the musicians employed in theaters back in 1927. Unforeseen was the result that many more people would come to appreciate music. The number of musicians and music teachers has increased from 130,000 in 1920 to 165,000 in 1930. Actors have increased in number from 20,000 to 37,000 and theater ushers from 5200 to 12,461. There are 15,000 people on radio payrolls in jobs which never existed before.

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Puzzled at American Defense

While the Labor Clarion in no sense is committed to the policy of "peace at any price," and firmly believes that the United States, as a matter of defense, should be prepared to cope with any potential enemy, the following from the National Council for the Prevention of War is printed for its informative value, without indorsement or condemnation.—Editor.

Further evidence that the nation is sadly lacking in a wise and economical national defense policy comes with the statement of Major General William C. Rivers, U. S. A. (retired), in a recent letter to the New York "Times." General Rivers, a well-known army man and formerly inspector general of the United States army, had the following to say:

"We are assembling in the North Pacific what I believe is the greatest aggregation of fighting ships and combat airplanes the world has ever seen in one spot. The crisis in the Pacific is becoming more acute as Japan and ourselves complete the additional great fighting ships both nations are building. By no use of the imagination can one correctly say that our battle-assemblage in the North Pacific is required for the defense of Alaska, the Hawaiians, the continental United States and the Panama Canal—our normal line of defense. The only method of using such an armada against any other power in the Pacific is by applying the illusory and dangerous doctrine of some extremists—that an aggressive offense is the best defense.

Obstacles to Foreign Invasion

"The Japanese fleet cannot attack our West Coast; the Japanese fleet cannot attack the American fleet at Honolulu or the American fleet on the California coasts. The distances are too great; 4500 miles separate the United States and Japan; 3000 miles lie between Honolulu and Yokohama. A modern fleet is so tied to its base that it can operate but 2500 miles away. Japan has no bases in the Eastern Pacific. Should we attempt to send an 'offensive-defensive' armada against Japan the fleet would need 900 merchant ships as auxiliaries; the army would require 3000 additional merchant vessels. We have 4888 merchant ships in our foreign trade.

"It is a mystery to me that we continue to spend such vast sums creating fleets and an army which by the types of their organization and location are more suited for a great mass overseas invasion of some other country than for reasonable defense of our own borders. Why so many of our own people talk of our undertaking the unprecedented and impossible task of sending an armada 7500 miles to fight Japan in order to protect the territorial integrity of China, and to safeguard the territorial integrity of the large parts of China which Britain and France took by force of arms, is to me another mystery.

"Our interests in China are small as compared with those of Britain and France and some of the other countries. Our trade with Japan is more than double our trade with China and the Philippines combined. Certainly 400,000,000 Chinese can defend China against the 70,000,000 Japanese—if the able people of China possess the character and the desire to defend their own land."

President's Statements Cause Bewilderment

Concluding his letter, General Rivers stated that "many of President Roosevelt's supporters are bewildered at the inconsistency of our great and ever-increasing armament in the Pacific and the President's statements at Chautauqua, in Buenos Aires and at other places, assuring us

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that our country's attitude toward other nations is one of peaceful neighborliness. As a veteran soldier I also am bewildered. My bewilderment comes from our armament on the Pacific and the lack of a reasonable policy as to Far Eastern affairs."

This is what the peace people have been saying for several years. It is particularly interesting to observe a former high ranking army officer taking the same viewpoint. Most impartial observers agree that unless there is a drastic change in our present naval and foreign policy in the Pacific there is a danger of finding ourselves involved in armed conflict in that area. While the attention of most Americans is focused on European affairs, similar attention to American moves in the Far East is lacking.

Within the space of the next twelve months there must be laid down a new program for our relations with the recently inaugurated Philippine government. At present there exists an excellent opportunity to have a clear statement of non-involvement in any Far Eastern conflict. Neutralization of the Philippines and a new strictly defensive policy for the American military and naval machine offer the road to peace for the United States in the Far East. Such an opportunity is not likely to be grasped by the administration as long as the American people do not demand it. When the American people show the same concern about the Far East as they do about staying out of European wars then, and only then, do observers feel that the Administration will be forced to enter upon a new and more peaceable policy.

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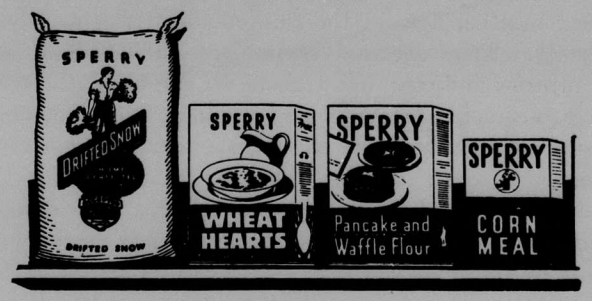

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Democratic Self-Rule Is Basis of Organized Labor Movement

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor
(As told to Fred Pasley)

Editor's Note.—The following statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was published on the "Economic Battle Page" of the New York "Daily News," the Cleveland "News," and other newspapers.

ONE hundred and seventy-one years ago the people of America joined together against the rule of absolutism to safeguard their future security. They declared themselves independent to end the mounting injuries inflicted upon them by an absolute, arbitrary and tyrannical government. Having achieved that independence they proceeded to perfect a nation upon the foundations of democracy, freedom and justice.

Built upon the solid foundations of liberty and self-government, America has attained a place in the family of nations that is characterized not only by its industrial and technical supremacy, but most of all by the enduring quality of its political organization which made it possible for the people to achieve better living as well as the greatest degree of freedom in self-government.

A. F. of L. Stands on Voluntary Principles

Fifty-six years ago the workers of America joined together to cement an effort extending over a period of years—to form a thorough federation which would embrace every union in America into one national labor movement. That marked the beginning of the American Federation of Labor, conceived as one great national organization to which all unions should belong and which could speak and act with the strength of all. Striving to attain freedom and independence from economic oppression through union organization, the American Federation of Labor, like the nation itself, was founded on the principles of voluntary, democratic self-government. The enduring quality of democratic organization of the Federation was forcefully demonstrated to the workers in the successful growth of the Federation from a modest beginning into the best labor movement in the world.

The American Federation of Labor has successfully weathered all the crises it encountered in the fifty-six years of its existence and has outlived all its competitors. It did that because it has been an organization that abhorred arbitrary and dictatorial action, an organization that had no authority and no power except of a voluntary character. The voluntary coming together of unions with common needs and common aims has proved to be a stronger and more lasting bond than could be welded by any autocratic authority no matter in whom such authority were vested.

Gompers Visioned Self-Seeker Menace

That the future advancement of labor depends on its adherence to voluntary principles was recognized with solemn emphasis by Samuel Gompers, who dedicated his whole life to the service of labor, in the last word of counsel he left for the movement which he had led and helped to build.

"The very success of our organization has brought additional and serious dangers," said Gompers. "Office in the labor movement now offers opportunity for something in addition to service—it offers opportunity for the self-seeker who sees an instrumentality for personal advancement, both in the economic and in the political field."

Speaking as one who with clean hands and with a singleness of purpose had served the labor movement honorably, he urged devotion to the fundamentals of human liberty—the principles of voluntarism.

"No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion," he said. "If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible. There is no way whereby our labor movement may be assured sustained progress in determining its policies and its plans other than sincere democratic deliberation until a unanimous decision is reached. This may seem a cumbrous, slow method, to the impatient, but the impatient are more

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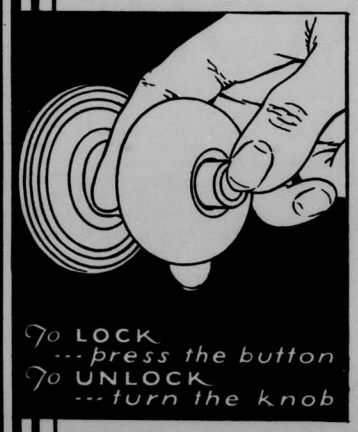

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concerned for immediate triumph than for the education of constructive development."

The danger to labor which Gompers foresaw did not confront the movement until there came forward a man who has proved himself to be a self-seeker and who saw the labor movement as an instrumentality for personal advancement. That man was John Lewis.

C. I. O. Leadership Flouts Democratic Procedure

He has defied the democratic processes; he has rejected the majority rule; he has flouted the voluntary principles of unionism. Having broken his oath of allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, which he had taken voluntarily when he entered the labor movement, he by persuasion and compulsion has made others violate their trust.

The record of what followed is well known. Surrounding himself with men he had previously considered so unfit as to denounce, John Lewis proceeded to build political capital on the bitter resentment of the workers of their economic oppression. Having gathered a following, he attempted to rule unions, not serve them. He discarded union self-government and brushed aside the democratic majority rule. He replaced union democracy with union dictatorship. No matter what the means before him, he never turned and never stayed.

Tries to Rule by Minority Control

He always possessed a minority complex. He attempted to dominate the American Federation of Labor through minority control. Through the force and coercion exercised by a minority he carried that same principle into his attempt to win strikes. He endeavored to win strikes with only a portion of the workers organized. He neglected the essential, fundamental, primary principle necessary to success, and that is, organization of the workers first. Without asking the workers whether they wanted to strike or wanted to work he called them out on strikes, even when he knew that such action could only lead to violence and in the end to defeat. The lawlessness and anarchy wreaked through the nation by his Committee for Industrial Organization have produced

(Continued on Page Twenty-eight)

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(Continued from Page Twenty-seven)

bitterness and resentment on the part of workers, employers and the public alike.

Responsible for Repressive Legislation

The only ultimate result of this could be restrictive and repressive legislation from which all labor will suffer. A bill restricting the freedom and independence of trade unions has already been voted by the Michigan legislature. Other and even more dangerous measures are now pending before legislatures of other states and before Congress.

Just as the responsibility for the present division in the ranks of labor fully rests on John Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization, so the responsibility for any and all damage to the trade union movement by the current flow of restrictive legislation will fall on him and his.

Building of a Labor Union

Unions are not built overnight. They neither resemble skyscrapers, locomotives, automobiles, nor crops. They are made of an uncertain, unpredictable human element. Not even an army offers a good parallel, because union men are required to think, to reason, and to forecast. Merely to take orders is not a union man's business. Mechanical wheel and turn under the bawling of a top sergeant's directions is not enough.

Physical presence of workers in an organization, names entered on records, payment of dues, going out on strikes—these are but the beginnings of organization. What is more essential is psychological mobilization; something must happen to men's minds; a union man must come into harmony with a great tradition, feel a part of it, and learn to go along with it; a union man must "belong."

A union is not an assembly of $30-a-week capitalists. To herd individualists into an organization is not enough. Attitudes toward co-operation must become habitual. Until they do the organization is likely to become more like a mob, or at best a rotarian convention, than a union.

How long it will take to make a union depends in large part upon the union material which is to go into it; and at the same time how much counter-education the new union heads can supply to offset the all-persuasive propaganda of the boss. It is likely that it will take five years to build any kind of organization, and perhaps longer. A union must prove it can live through depressions, as well as survive the fire of the educational campaigns of the boss.

And just as we cannot build a union in a day, we cannot unbuild a union overnight. Unions grow; they are not manufactured. They are made of human men and women. Such material cannot be shaped like sticks and stones. They must adapt themselves to a great ideal—yes—a great ideal!—the ideal of co-operation; the ideal that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.—"Electrical Workers' Journal."

England's Poet Laureate

The office of poet laureate of England is said to have been created during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483), though earlier than this date, during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), there was a king's poet who was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffery Chaucer, who lived from 1328 to 1400, assumed the title of poet laureate, and in 1389 received a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. But the first poet laureate in the modern sense was Edmund Spenser, who was granted a pension of 50 pounds by Queen Elizabeth in 1591. Ben Jonson was the first to receive the office by formal letters-patent, states a writer in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

The appellation is derived from a custom of the English universities, which continued until 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification—the "king's laureate" being a graduate rhetorician in the service of the king. "Laureate" is derived from the Latin "laurea," the bay or laurel tree, in allusion to the ancient custom of crowning poets and heroes with wreaths of laurel, the plant dedicated to Apollo, the god of poetry. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the king, but this custom was discontinued in the reign of George III.

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No New Frontiers to Conquer

The age of great migrations is ended and countries that seek new frontiers to absorb their surplus populations are doomed to disappointment, according to Dr. Carl O. Sauer, professor of geography at the University of California.

In a report written for the Tenth International Studies Conference recently held in Paris Dr. Sauer said that the possibilities of a great redistribution of the world's population are small. There are, he said, a few possibilities of small scale colonization, but even these would involve questions of land reclamation or of hygiene.

The day of the mining boom as a factor in population movements is over and expansion of agriculture has been pushed beyond the margin of safety. Today population is retreating from the dry margins of the farming country instead of opening new land.

Countries thinly peopled by native populations offer no real outlet for excess European populations. The introduction of white settlement usually means an increase in sanitation and a corresponding decrease in the death rate of the natives. Since the natives usually reproduce at a higher rate than the white colonists there is a tendency for them to outstrip the growth of white population and in time to exert pressure against the European population.

The only remaining empty lands, concluded Dr. Sauer, are those of unsolved climatic problems. The greatest remaining empty spot is the fringe of the Arctic regions. Here the frontier of civilized settlement is advancing but the rate of advance is extremely slow.

Two notable exceptions to the rule that thinly populated countries are those in which the climate problems are unsolved exist in South America and in Inner Asia. However, Inner Asia is rapidly being filled up by an influx of Chinese and Russian farmers. In South America the large land holdings have successfuly resisted any attempt to break them up and divide them into smaller holdings, capable of supporting a large agricultural population.

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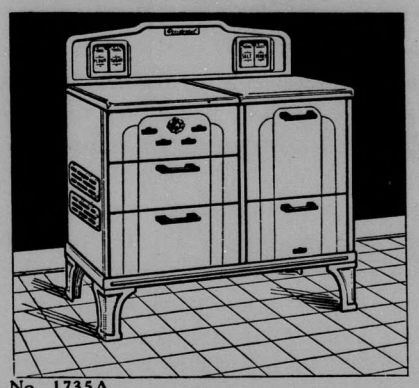

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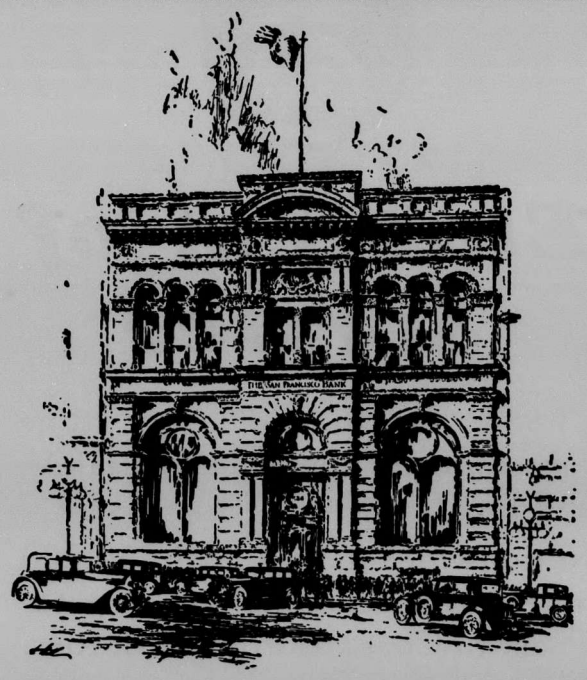

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Presbyterian Church Pronouncement on Labor and Industry

THE Department of Social Education and Action of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has issued a digest of the pronouncements of the 1937 General Assembly, held at Columbus, Ohio, May 27 to June 2, dealing with labor, industry, and agriculture. The statement pointed out that there are elements in the present social order that are not compatible with the Christian ideal of the Kingdom of God, and called upon the consciences of men to correct these abuses. The statement reaffirms the position of the Presbyterian Church in favor of collective bargaining and social security, and the proposed child labor amendment. The statement is as follows:

1. The social and economic problems confronting our nation and the world make it necessary that the church re-declare its insistence upon the courageous application of Christian principles to these problems. It is the task of the church to get the facts before the people so that they may know what it is they face. Periodically recurring depressions with their devastating effect upon the morale, bodies, minds and souls of men, the inequitable distribution of the fruits of industry with a large proportion of families receiving an income insufficient to maintain a family in health and comfort, the concentration of control and power in the hands of a few and the temptation of this group to exploit the many for profit, the denial of fellowship which grows out of vast inequalities—these are some of the elements in our present social order which are incompatible with the Christian ideal of the Kingdom of God. The church appeals to the consciences of men to correct these abuses.

2. The aim of a Christian society should be to protect the individual in his freedom and in his enjoyment of the highest standard of living that can be provided by a maximum of co-operation between capital, labor, and the public. That economy best accords with Christian principles which insures an adequate standard of living for all workers coupled with a maximum of security.

3. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States defining interstate commerce have opened the door to more effective implementing of collective bargaining and social security. This makes possible an effectuation of the principle of collective bargaining which has for many years been accepted as one of the principles of our church for the more effective solution of labor problems.

Adequate Living Standard for All Workers

4. The time has come in our American life when public or private war as a means of settling industrial disputes must be regarded as a relic of barbarism. If the men of industry cannot settle their own disputes, society must settle them through the use of instrumentalities set up for that purpose. It is the duty of every good citizen to set his face against all forms of lawlessness in our American life. History shows that "where law ends tyranny begins," and that lawlessness opens the door of the state to the dictator. The Christian Church must challenge sharply all theories and policies which threaten individual liberty, social justice, and brotherhood. The Christian Church must champion human rights and it must insist upon the obligation of all groups to society, and upon maintenance of the public peace and respect for the law.

5. Economic insecurity is one of the most harassing features of

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modern life. While the Christian Church offers no authorized remedy in terms of technique, it is under inescapable obligation to keep the urgency of the problem constantly before the minds of the statesmen who make our laws and those who control industry. We are gratified that progress toward an adequate program of social security is being made. And we urge the heartiest co-operation of all to protect workers against unemployment and destitution in old age.

6. It is essential that all groups in modern industry so constitute themselves as to be fully responsible to and representative of their own membership and equally amenable to the law.

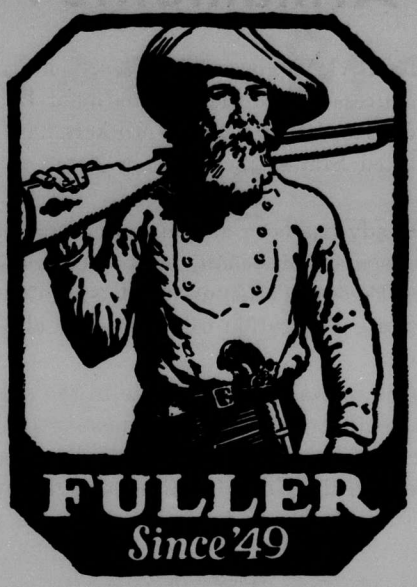
Abolition of Child Labor

7. We reaffirm the demand of our church frequently expressed for the abolition of child labor, and we favor whatever legislation may be needed to remove from the American scene the disgraceful spectacle of an increasing number of children under 16 years of age gainfully employed. We repeat the indorsement of the proposed child labor amendment, which now has been ratified by twenty-eight states, with only eight additional ratifications required.

8. We favor the adoption by the Congress of legislation which makes state laws governing the sale of child labor goods applicable to such goods shipped in interstate commerce when they cross the state line, which forbids the transportation of child labor goods into states which forbid their sale, which forbids the shipments of child labor goods in interstate commerce, and which requires informative labels to be attached to child labor goods. By the diligent use of all the legislative and administrative measures that state and federal governments can adopt, this disgrace of child labor in the richest country in the world must be ended.

Social and Economic Justice for Farmer

9. The future of democratic America is largely dependent upon the economic and social independence of the American farmer, and he should not be permitted to sink to an inferior status.



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Cost of Armaments Prevents Raising of Living Standards

By JAMES A. WILSON

EDWARD F. McGRADY, government representative of the United States, in an address before the International Labor Conference in Geneva last June, disclosed that 8,200,00 workers have been absorbed by industry in the United States since the low point of the depression in 1932.

Since 1933 McGrady has been assistant secretary of labor. He began his career as a newspaper pressman, later becoming president of the Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union, the Boston Central Labor Union, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and also a member of the National Press Club.

"Just how far this revival is attributable to the policy of the United States government cannot be definitely measured," McGrady said. "However, it is our confirmed opinion that the heroic attempts to maintain economic balance in the United States through governmental action have been a significant factor in bringing about the present degree of recovery."

McGrady mentioned, among these attempts, the great expenditure on public works; the agricultural programs, which, he said, had been directly reflected in the farmers' purchases of industrial goods; and the federal power policy, which had provided electric current to large numbers of Americans at the lowest possible price.

Forces of Production Linked With Peace

Discussing the annual report on "World Economic Conditions" submitted to the Conference by Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Office, McGrady expressed complete agreement on behalf of himself and the United States government with Butler's declaration that "social justice is only attainable if the forces of production are harnessed to the causes of peace."

"The very existence of our civilization is threatened by the huge scale on which armaments are now being built up," McGrady warned. "Even if these terrible weapons of destruction are never used, their cost is increasing at a rate that is making their burden intolerable.

"It is estimated that in 1934 the world spent $4,900,000,000 on armaments. In 1935 the world spent $5,400,000,000, and in 1936 well over $6,000,000,000, while today we know that the pace has been greatly accelerated—and all this for instruments of destruction and death! These figures are so huge that only with difficulty can they be encompassed by the imagination, but it requires little imagination to conceive the many useful and constructive purposes for which these huge sums could be spent.

"The significance to labor of this problem appears in the simple fact that every workman engaged in the construction of armaments must be provided with the necessities of life by the labor of those who are engaged in productive enterprises.

Eight Million Men Under Arms

"It is estimated that last year over eight million men were actually under arms; how many more millions are engaged in the unproductive construction of death-dealing armaments we can only guess. We do know that no nation can afford the luxury of the present scale of armaments and that all are being forced to meet this expenditure by increased taxation and heavy borrowing.

"This means that not only are we thus prevented from raising our standards of living but, if the armament race continues, even our present inadequate levels of living cannot be maintained.

"In the long run, the greater part of the cost of armaments must be borne by those engaged in productive labor, who receive less than they could and should receive for their toil.

"I predict that the working men and women of the world will not forever be content to stand by while civilized living is being sacrificed on the altar of armaments. No longer will they be willing to forge the means of their own enslavement and their own destruction."

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Machines Take Workers' Jobs

The National Resources Board has issued a report which in substance is a warning that invention will continue to displace labor at a swifter pace in the future than it has moved in the past. And a heavy proportion of the expected changes will come in agriculture, thus throwing a population unaccustomed to modern industry on the labor market.

Biggest of all these coming changes is that which will be made by the cotton picker, which is now in sight. A picker can be made for about $1000 which will pick 5000 pounds of cotton a day. The average human picker picks about 150 pounds a day. This invention, if placed on the market, would soon displace at least three-quarters of the pickers whose labor now furnishes a large part of the support of eight or nine million people.

Coal mining and coal loading machines are displacing human labor, and crop research means that larger crops can be grown on fewer acres by fewer men. Central steam heating plants in cities will displace any number of janitors. Aviation and automobiles may kill the jobs of many railroad workers.

A Few Words on Horses

William Ryan, natural and professional lover of dogs and horses, twenty-five years in service of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, regrets the passing of the "commercial horse" from city streets.

For probably the first time in his useful life, says an I. L. N. S. writer, Mr. Ryan is in error. Horses do not belong on pavements. Under the most careful shoeing the legs of most of them suffered from pounding pavements; and many of them were ruined while still in their equine prime. And if Mr. Ryan will think back to the truck horses and cab horses he has seen slipping and skidding on icy streets in winter his regret will be tempered with rejoicing.

"It isn't the 'unting that 'urts the 'orse's 'oofs, it's the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway." The keen-eyed cockney was right. The horse on his natural footing, the ground, is a thing of beauty and delight; the horse on a city pavement was misplaced, and thanks be he is there no longer.

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Japan Demands America Open Immigration Gates

What Shall the Answer Be?

V. S. McCLATCHY, Executive Secretary California Joint Immigration Committee

JAPAN has made demand that the United States repeal that part of the law of 1924 which excludes aliens ineligible to American citizenship, and then open the gates to Japanese immigration (and necessarily to all other Asiatic immigration as well).

Widely publicized notice of the contemplated demand was given before the Japanese Diet, March 23, 1937, assertedly based on information (which had no foundation in fact) that public opinion in the United States on the subject had changed, and that a bill to comply with Japan's desires had been introduced in Congress.[2] Previous thereto, on March 10, Ken Sato, a prominent journalist of Japan, stated in Honolulu that he was on the way to the mainland on a "mission" to inform "American editors, Congressmen and the President" that this concession was necessary to insure friendly relations between the two countries. That mission was fulfilled in a number of cities, commencing on the Pacific Coast in early April and winding up later in New York and Washington.[3]

Japan's demand, therefore, is sufficiently explicit. What shall the answer be? The exclusion provision of 1924 was the only plan of the five then or since proposed (three thereof favored by Japan) which, without discrimination and without surrender of national sovereignty or congressional prerogative, would effectively shut out the only element of Asiatic immigration then still pouring in contrary to law or agreement.[4] That law and its basic principle, once abandoned, may never be recalled.

Japan's Record in Immigration

Immigration quota, if granted to Japan, will be regarded only as a proof of our weakness and an incentive for further demands. She has said, through various spokesmen, that quota will not satisfy; that she must have "racial equality"; and "racial equality" in this matter means ultimately entrance for as many immigrants from Japan as may be admitted from Canada or any first-class nation of Europe. The experience of the world with Japanese immigration in the past offers ample material to support a prompt decision by the United States in this matter; and a brief outline of that experience is presented herewith.

Up to 1885 Japan forbade any emigration of her people. In 1891 she commenced to send out emigrants for settlement in favorable lands, and by 1900, with the aid of emigrant associations and government appropriations, was shipping them in thousands.[5] Australia and the west coast of the United States took alarm at the menace offered by the entrance of such unassimilable elements of immigration. Australia, refusing Japan's plea for a "gentlemen's agreement," promptly enacted an exclusion law which Japan protested as discriminating and insulting, but finally accepted, and has since found no bar to friendly relations.[6] Australia's Japanese population steadily decreased and in 1920 was only 5261.

The Two Gentlemen's Agreements

The United States unwisely acceded to Japan's request that the agreed exclusion of Japanese from the United States mainland, and, with certain reservations, from Hawaii, should be accomplished by Japan's control of visas. The first agreement, made in August, 1900, remained in effect until July 1, 1908, when it was supplanted by the second agreement, made in 1907 by President Theodore Roosevelt. Warned by the flood of immigration which poured in in violation of the terms of the first agreement,[7] the agreement of 1907 was carefully safeguarded so that if Japan failed to (a) exclude Japanese laborers, and (b) prevent increase of Japanese population in continental United States, the agreement would be replaced by an exclusion law.[8] In addition, the President, under Congressional authority, forbade entrance into continental United States of Japanese or other ineligibles coming under Japan's visa through Hawaii or any foreign country; and in 1911 the Senate refused to approve the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation

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with Japan until the Japanese ambassador, in a footnote thereto, guaranteed on behalf of his government that the terms of the agreement as to exclusion of Japanese laborers would be maintained.[9]

Notwithstanding all those precautions, the terms of the agreement, after Roosevelt's incumbency, were steadily and openly violated in entrance of laborers and of picture and kankodan brides, who served the double purpose of field laborers and mothers.[10] It developed that the agreement could not be enforced under our laws.[11] Protests from the Pacific Coast were unheeded by the federal government, and certain states sought to protect themselves and their citizens by passage of alien land laws.

Japan's Policy Forces Congressional Action

In California the Japanese established a state within a state wherein every Japanese, whether alien or American citizen, was forced, through registration in a minor association, subject to control of the Japanese Association of America (which in turn acted under direction of the consulate general of Japan) to obey the orders of Japan in peace and in war.[12]

In 1915 the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, hoping to secure thereby Japan's aid in evangelizing that country, promised to obtain for her nationals immigration and naturalization privileges in the United States; inaugurated a nation-wide campaign therefor; had two bills introduced in Congress for the purpose in 1919 and actively championed those bills in committee hearings.[13]

In 1920 the Japanese population of the United States, including Hawaii, had become over three times as great as that of all other countries of the world, outside of Asia, combined.[14]

An aroused nation demanded abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement" and exclusion of Japanese by law. Hearings were held before the congressional committees in 1919 and the following years, and in 1924 Congress included in the immigration restriction act the provision excluding all aliens ineligible to citizenship. In the final hearing before the Senate Immigration Committee in March of that year the cause of

(Continued on Page Thirty-six)

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(Continued from Page Thirty-five)

Japan was presented by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America under direction of Sidney Gulick, while the case for general exclusion of all ineligibles was presented on behalf of the California Joint Immigration Committee, under authority of its then four sustaining California state bodies—American Legion, Federation of Labor, Grange and Native Sons of the Golden West—by ex-United States Senator J. D. Phelan, State Attorney General U. S. Webb and V. S. McClatchy. Enforcement of that law stopped further entrance of Japanese for permanent settlement, and in consequence the Japanese births in California alone dropped from 5010 in 1923 to 1448 in 1936.

Japan's Activities Since 1924

In other countries outside of Asia which failed to take precautionary measures the Japanese population rapidly increased after 1920, until in 1934 their combined Japanese population was nearly as great as that contained in the United States, which was 304,670.[15]

South American countries, notably Brazil and Peru, awoke to the danger in 1934, and have since sought by exclusion and restriction to guard against it.[16]

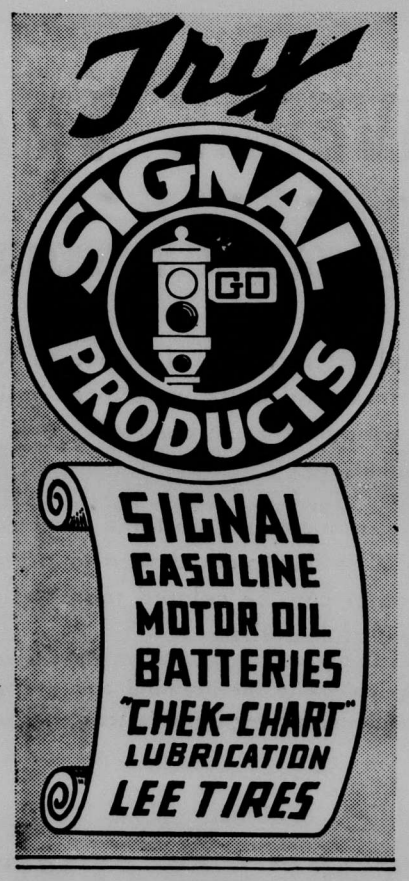
Since 1924 Japan has sought steadily—without success, however—to induce a change in American public opinion as to the exclusion law. An elaborate campaign for that purpose from 1930 to 1934 in the three Pacific Coast states provoked letters to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in January, 1934, from the thirty-five congressional representatives from those states declaring themselves, on behalf of their respective constituencies, unalterably opposed to any modification of the existing law. In January, 1933, the members of the Commonwealth Club of California, after reading the report of a year's investigation by its Immigration Section, voted by large majorities against any form of immigration quota for Japan.[17] Since January, 1934, there has been no reference to the subject, either on the floor or in committee of either house of Congress.

Japan's efforts did not cease then, however. Within the past three years published statistics show that in Hawaii two-thirds of the citizens of Japanese ancestry, and even of those registered as voters, retain Japanese citizenship through choice, and are bound to obey Japan's orders in peace and in war. Similar conditions exist in California, though access to the statistics cannot be had. * * * In Hawaii, now demanding statehood, two-thirds of the population is Asiatic and 40 per cent Japanese, while the largest racial group of registered voters is Japanese.[18]

In Hawaii and California withdrawal of certain public school books has been forced because they contained misrepresentations, in Japan's interest, of the facts concerning Japanese immigration and current events in Asia.[19] * * * The Japanese American Citizens' League in California has pledged its members to "solidarity"—the use of their position and united strength for the benefit of Japanese generally, alien as well as American citizens. As part of that policy admission of alien Japanese relatives from Japan and naturalization of alien Japanese resident in the United States are now urged. Grant of such privileges would force repeal of the 1924 exclusion provision and abandonment of its basic principle. * * * The Japan Foreign Office has recently urged the return of 50,000 "Kibei Shimin," now in Japan, to California and other Pacific Coast states, where their American citizenship can be of most service. The Japanese Association of America is promoting the movement. "Kibei Shimin" are Japanese born in the United States and sent back in early childhood to Japan and there trained through youth to maturity in the duties and loyalty of Japanese citizenship. "Kibei Shimin" are received without question into full membership by the Japanese American Citizens' League.[20]

What Shall Our Answer Be?

Apparently Japan believes the time is now ripe for a final decisive drive to force entrance for her emigration into the largest English-speaking nation of the world. Hence the present widely publicized demand for the necessary change in our laws to serve her purpose. Japan's ground for complaint, if she has any in this matter, is not against the exclusion law, which is not discriminatory, but against our century-old



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naturalization law which, as amended seventy years ago, creates a basic barrier against admission of races other than white and black.

As between Japanese and Caucasian there does not arise, and has not been suggested, any question of racial superiority. Both races are so strong in characteristics that make for racial dominance, but at the same time so dissimilar, that absorption of one by the other is out of the question. The attempt to assimilate the two in the land of either is, as frankly stated by President Theodore Roosevelt, Japan's consistent friend, certain to provoke disaster. Japan, many years ago after determined protest, gracefully conceded the issue in three British dominions. She has permitted herself to be misled here by the counsel of certain American influences, some not disinterested, and others manifestly uninformed as to the facts. The American nation cannot permit its permanent welfare to be jeopardized by conceding a demand which, aside from its assumption of the right to dictate to a friendly power in a matter of domestic policy, has no foundation in fact or in justice.

References:

(2)—The "information" apparently was furnished by Seijiro Yoshizawa, counsellor to the Japanese embassy at Washington, who was called to Tokyo to act as spokesman for the Foreign Office there. In an interview in the San Francisco "Japanese-American News," February 5, 1937, he referred to an assumed change in American opinion on the subject and to an immigration bill by Kvale, H. R. 3798, as proposing quota for Japan. That bill, however, contained no reference to Japanese immigration.

(3)—Honolulu "Advertiser," March 10, 1937; also interview in New York "Herald-Tribune," May 6, 1937. See also C. J. I. C. Docs. 492, 495.

(4)—"Quota or Exclusion for Japanese Immigrants?", Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, December 20, 1932, p. 314, footnote 10.

(5)—According to U. S. Census Japanese population in continental U. S. was, in 1880, 148; 1890, 2039; 1900, 24,326; 1910, 72,157; 1920, 111,010. The actual population in 1920 was approximately 150,000—in California 100,000, in other states 50,000. See Sen. Com. Hear. March, 1924, pp. 20, 25, 164-5; also McClatchy Brief 1921; Secs. 68-83.

(6)—"Racial Discrimination in the Attitude of Australia Towards the Japanese," Cyril Wynne—Widener Library, Harvard University; also Queensland Parliamentary Papers, A-5 1899 and A-56 1901.

(7)—"Theodore Roosevelt and the Japanese American Crises," Bailey, p. 2.

(8)—See President Theodore Roosevelt's telegram to California Legislature, February 9, 1909; also his autobiography, pp. 411-414; and correspondence with William Kent and others—explained in Sen. Imm. Com. Hear., March, 1924, pp. 12-16.

(9)—Sen. Imm. Com. Hear. March, 1924, p. 16; also statement Y. Uchida, February 24, 1911, at p. 245 of "Percentage Plan for Restriction of Immigration," House Imm. Com. Hear. 1919.

(10)—Statement of House Imm. Com. March 24, 1924, in Report No. 350, "The purpose of the Agreement . . . as explained by Roosevelt, has not been carried out. . . . The Japanese population of continental United States has very materially increased . . . thousands of Japanese women have come in as laborers, designated on the manifests and in the reports as such, and have performed the double duty of field laborers and mothers of families averaging five children."

(11)—Letter Secretary of State Hughes to House Imm. Com. 8-16-21, in "Labor Problems in Hawaii," House Imm. Com. Hear. 67th Congress, pt. 2, p. 928. Also decision Judge M. T. Dooling, U. S. Dist. Court, S. F., Cal., case of M. Nakao, May, 1916.

(12)—"Japan's Secret Policy," Sen. Doc. No. 55, 1921, p. 63.

(13)—"Quota or Exclusion for Japanese Immigrants?" cited, p. 313 and footnote. House Imm. Com. Hear. 1919-20-22; Sen. Com. Hear. March, 1924; Brief V. S. McClatchy, "Political Activities of the F. C. C. C. A.", presented to House Imm. Com., January 6, 1926; "Japanese Conquest of American Opinion," Montaville Flowers, 1917.

(14)—Japanese Year Book, 1923, p. 45, 46.

(15)—Japanese Census 1934, quoted by S. F. "Japanese American News," April 26, 1937.

(16)—Associated Press story, April 26, 1937; editorial Washington "Star," April 28, 1937.

(17)—C. J. I. C. Doc. No. 312.

(18)—C. J. I. C. Doc. No. 451; statistics in letter Governor Poindexter to C. J. I. C. February 15, 1936; Honolulu "Advertiser," 8-10-35.

(19)—C. J. I. C. Docs. Nos. 458-9, 476, 501.

(20)—Osaka Mainichi, March 19, 1937, C. J. I. C. Doc. No. 506.

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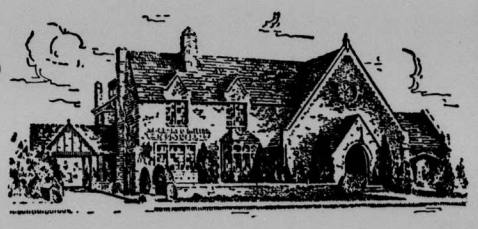

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Lewis Advocates Political And Industrial Democracy

By JOHN L. LEWIS, Chairman C. I. O.

The lack of understanding among the privileged and sequestered groups of our people as to the spontaneous upswing of labor today towards organization, collective co-operation and constructive action is indeed one of the most deplorable aspects of contemporary American life. It is forgotten that our industrial workers of today, both young and old, were witnesses to the best—but entirely unsatisfactory—accomplishments of our industrial and financial system under the most favorable auspices of the late '20s. It is also most disastrously the effect of the collapse of our much-vaunted financial and industrial structure in the year 1929. Furthermore, it is not realized that during the long years of depression which followed some of our most eminent economists and analysts constantly, through periodicals and the daily press, entertained these same workers by taking our capitalistic system apart and putting it together again, for the purpose of showing its fundamental weaknesses in structure and objectives. And finally today, after these unprecedented opportunities for acquiring first-hand as well as secondary knowledge, our industrial workers are forced by contemporary developments to the conclusion that American industrial leadership has not grown in knowledge and wisdom and has nothing more to offer than a repetition of our deplorable experience of the late '20s.

American labor has always believed that political democracy is a splendid thing. It now knows, therefore, from bitter experience and education, that unless it is intelligently united with industrial democracy it will turn to ashes in its hand. Labor has, therefore, decided that our political institutions must be supplemented by sound measures of industrial democracy.

To do this American workingmen are convinced that they must have both political and economic organization and power.

They believe their economic strength must be equal in bargaining power with the industrialists, so that through constructive collective bargaining and co-operation with enlightened capital a stable and permanent prosperity for all groups in America may be secured.

The workers are also convinced that political strength is necessary so that industrial planning under federal auspices may be made possible. They know that modern industries must be co-ordinated and correlated; that our objectives must be those of maximum productivity, not of restriction and monopoly; that the main emphasis must not be placed upon high prices and profits, but upon low profits and low prices per unit of output, and upon a constantly increasing mass income, and a constant reduction in hours of work, together with complete re-employment of workers of all classifications who are able and willing to work.

It is for this reason that we feel that minimum wage and maximum hour legislation is a modest beginning of genuine planning towards a better economic order.

"CO-OP" HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS

With forty co-operative health associations already being organized, the bureau of co-operative medicine of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. declared in its semi-annual report, recently issued, that although existing co-operatives had taken the initiative in the organization of many of these health "co-ops," labor unions and farm organizations are expected to make rapid strides in co-operative medicine during the coming year. Reported as outstanding, health "co-ops" in Elk City, Okla., and St. Louis have been organized by farm and labor groups respectively.

Public Contracts Act

In June, 1936, the Congress of the United States passed and President Roosevelt signed the law which is now known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The law provided that on and after September 28, 1936, all government specifications and contracts involving the purchase of $10,000 or more of supplies, or loans or grants, must contain provisions for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages to be determined by the secretary of labor, that employees must not work more than eight hours in any day or forty hours in any week, that boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18 years of age must not be employed, and that all work must be done in sanitary buildings and decent surroundings. The law also banned the employment of convicts. The measure does not apply to construction work.

The passage of the Walsh-Healey bill was terrifically opposed by employers who believe it is their inherent right to impose long hours, low wages, and sweatshop conditions on labor generally and to coin into profits the labor of young people without restriction. But humanitarian congressmen, backed up by the solid and unflinching influence of the American Federation of Labor, made the bill the law of the land.

During the first few months of its administration the Walsh-Healey Act was blocked to a certain extent by large interests, especially in the industries supplying metal products to the government. These industries made use of the malodorous scheme of refusing to bid for government work because of the Walsh-Healey Act provisions. Finally the steel industry, sensing the recognized condemnation of public opinion, changed its policy of opposition to the measure and adopted the forty-hour basic work week. Following this decision opposition to the measure gradually sank into oblivion.

Now, after the Walsh-Healey Act has been in effect ten months, what are the results? According to the division of public contracts of the Department of Labor, since September 28, 1936, when the act went into effect, 3600 contracts, valued at $194,941,675, have been awarded to contractors throughout the United States who have agreed to comply with its stipulations. For the week ending July 15 seventeen agencies of the government reported 195 awards aggregating $10,296,031.

A perusal of the commodities purchased under these contracts shows that they include practically every industry—from airplanes, automobiles and asbestos to gravel, portland cement, sour and dill pickles, subscriptions for periodicals, teletype machines, terra cotta and wrapping paper.

When the measure was under consideration in the Congress of the United States its opponents declared that the application of its terms to government contracts would disrupt industry. But the law has been administered for practically nine months and every commodity purchased in contracts totalling $194,941,675 has been manufactured in plants applying the forty-hour week and eight-hour day, paying the prevailing rate of wages, and without the use of convict labor or child labor, with the one exception of the cotton textile industry, where, temporarily, the employment of children between the ages of 16 and 18 years is permitted in certain circumstances.

The enactment of the Walsh-Healey bill and its administration is a striking illustration of the benefits of a public policy based on limiting the expenditure of government funds to contractors who apply fair labor conditions.

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Man Who Saved Mooney

The man who saved Tom Mooneys' life died recently in Washington. He was John B. Densmore, solicitor in the United States Labor Department during President Wilson's administration.

Daily newspapers and press associations carried the news of Densmore's death, but none recalled his connection with the Mooney case.

Mooney was arrested shortly after the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb explosion in July, 1916, in which ten persons were killed and fifty injured. After a trial, featured by what was afterward proved to be perjured testimony against him, Mooney was sentenced to be hanged. A reprieve was granted to him until December 13, 1918.

In the meantime the United States had entered the world war and was allied with the Kerensky forces, which had seized control of the old Russian government. Russian socialists began holding demonstrations in front of the American embassy in what was then Petrograd, now Leningrad. They carried banners protesting against the death sentence for "Tom Muni."

The American ambassador cabled President Wilson that the "execution of Tom Muni" would "greatly complicate our international affairs" and urged him to investigate the circumstances.

Wilson's inquiries disclosed that "Tom Muni" was the Russian version of "Tom Mooney," and sent Densmore to look into the case.

Densmore made a searching investigation and reported that the evidence on which Mooney and his companion, Warren K. Billings, were convicted was such as to "shake confidence in the justice of the convictions."

Densmore told President Wilson that facts showed "practically the whole case against Mooney and Billings was made to order" by the district attorney, who was alleged to have been tied up with powerful anti-union interests on the Pacific Coast.

On the strength of Densmore's report, President Wilson induced the governor of California to set aside the death sentences for both Mooney and Billings.

They are still in prison, serving life sentences. Frequent attempts to secure new trials or pardons have broken down. Another move is now being made to bring the case before the United States Supreme Court.

Densmore was 60 years of age when he died. He left government service shortly after the end of the world war and had been in private employ until illness forced his retirement two years ago.

War Inimical to Democracy

You can't have war and democracy. That is the theme of "War Madness," written by Stephen and Joan Raushenbush and published by the National Home Library, Washington, D. C., at 25 cents a copy. If read by enough Americans the book should be a powerful promoter of peace sentiment, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

Written by the chief investigator of the Senate munitions committee headed by Senator Nye, "War Madness" brings together in telling fashion the facts revealed by that committee. It is dedicated to the members of the committee "who have . . . helped revive the faith of men in the possibility of remaining alive and free." The phrase "alive and free" sums up the major conviction with which the book leaves the thoughtful reader.

Setting forth what happens to democratic institutions in time of war, it concludes: "War never works to help democracy. It always works against it. Nations fighting dictatorships in which one man has control of all the economic and military resources of the nation have to copy those dictatorships. They have to fight fire with fire. . . . The first price of our entering a major foreign war will be the loss of our democracy."

Labor Day Statement

By JOHN L. LEWIS, Chairman C. I. O.

Labor Day belongs to the workers of the United States. This year we have more reason than ever before to celebrate it fittingly. The spirit of enthusiasm for organization which caused the establishment of this holiday has manifested itself more powerfully during the last year than it has ever done during all the long years of American labor history. The meaning of Labor Day is enhanced by the tremendous strides which labor has taken in its forward progress.

The Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated unions now have more than three million members. Almost two million of these members have enlisted in our ranks during the last twelve months. Inestimable progress has been made in the establishment of unions in the mass production industries and among white collar workers, such as government workers and office and professional workers. In addition, those already-established unions which formed part of the Committee for Industrial Organization at its inception have made substantial gains. The Committee for Industrial Organization has established regional offices in almost every state, and it has also established a number of local industrial union councils.

During the year which will elapse before next Labor Day, the Committee for Industrial Organization will add more millions of members to its rolls. Nothing can stand against the desire of the workers of this nation to unite into strong, well-disciplined and articulate unions for the purpose of improving their environment and their conditions of life. Moreover, we shall consolidate our gains. We intend to render our unions impregnable against attack so far as it is humanly possible.

It is the duty of every American worker to join the legitimate union of his own choice. It is an obligation which he owes not only to himself but to his fellow workers and to his children. The union can not only protect him among the vicissitudes and hardships of his life, but it can make him articulate, so that he may participate in the government of his nation. It is incumbent upon us to preserve for our children, the inheritors of our traditions, our democratic institutions which are beyond price.

Source of San Francisco Fog

A reason why the ocean water at some of the California beaches is quite cold, while at other beaches it is comparatively warm, is advanced by Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, director of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography. In some places the action of prevailing winds carries the warm top layer of water away from the coast, allowing the colder water beneath to upwell, or come to the surface, and this is brought onto the beach by tide action before the sun's rays have had a chance to warm it.

"A typical area of upwelling is found near San Francisco, where the low temperature of the upwelling water is responsible for the cold summers and the prevailing fog of the San Francisco region," stated Dr. Sverdrup. He states that the flow of the ocean currents is quite complicated, and a study of currents is now being made by the Scripps Institution in co-operation with the California State Fish and Game Commission.

AMENITIES OF INDUSTRIAL WAR

William Moore sat among the other sit-downers a few days ago at the Heintz Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia after donating a pint of his blood to the man he is striking against. Alphanes W. Barndt, superintendent of the company, was stricken with appendicitis. An emergency operation was performed and a transfusion was necessary. Moore was one of the first to respond.

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EXAMINER

Farm Wage Fluctuations

A further advance in farm wage rates during the next twelve months would be expected from the experience of past years, according to R. H. Hale and J. B. Shepard of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The economists point out that farm wage rates usually have risen gradually in response to increases in the prices of farm products and to increases in farm income. But these wage rates have not yet fully reflected the advance in farm prices and incomes in the last few years, they say.

Except for seasonal variation, the trend of farm wages has been continuously upward for four years. The rate of increase shows no sign of slackening, and farm wage rates are now 58 per cent higher than in July, 1933. Unless a general decline in farm prices should occur, the farm economists expect the following factors to cause a further increase in farm wage rates: (1) Farm wage rates are still relatively low when compared with either the prices of farm products or the incomes of farmers. (2) Judged by pre-depression standards, farm wages are still low compared with wage rates in non-agricultural occupations. (3) The increase in crop production, as compared with recent years, will tend to increase the amount of labor required on farms. (4) Purchases of labor-saving farm machinery have increased markedly, making for an increase in the productivity of labor and tending to prevent substitution of unskilled for skilled labor. (5) The increase in industrial employment has drawn much of the surplus labor away from agricultural areas and is beginning to draw men and boys away from the less efficient farms.

Key to Better Life

The principle that has directed and controlled all policies of the American Federation of Labor is that organization in industry is the key to betterment of conditions for the workers. Organization for the purpose of making united effort to remedy wrongs that affect the work and the lives of all has been the instrumentality that has brought cheer and hope and betterment to the workers.

Economic organization gives power—power to protect exploitation and injustice; power to secure for them opportunities for development; power to secure for them things that will make life sane, whole and good; power to bring into their lives something of beauty and pleasure; power to secure political representation or their ideals and recognition of their demands in legislation.

The influence of organization in industry and its infinite number of contacts with other organizations constitute an intricate force that is the most powerful single force in society.

The power of labor is commensurate with its unity, solidarity and federation.—From a declaration of the 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

May Sell Labor Papers

Superior Judge John D. Murphy of Alameda County has refused to forbid sale of a labor newspaper near a struck plant on the grounds that to do so would violate the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press.

The judge issued a temporary restraining order forbidding picketing at the C. K. Williams & Co. paint plant, Emeryville. But on insistence of the Paintmakers' Union's lawyer he specified he was not stopping sale of the "East Bay Labor Journal," which lists the company as unfair to organized labor.

"If you restrain sale of a newspaper you will violate the Constitution," V. L. Kaye, union lawyer, had warned. "We will fight such a violation of freedom of the press to the highest court."

The Social Security Act

By J. B. CRESS, Manager Bureau of Old-Age Benefits

The Social Security Act, approved on August 14, 1935, represents a major advance in the attainment of economic security for the individual and for his family. The President outlined the entire program in his messages of June 8, 1934, and January 4, 1935. He stated that:

"Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the nation first."

The act was devised to provide some safeguard against the insecurity of modern life through co-operative action by the federal and state governments.

The provisions of the act deal with a number of distinct though related measures for social security which may be grouped under the following headings:

Unemployment compensation, old-age assistance and old-age benefits, security for children, aid to the blind, extension of public health services and vocational rehabilitation.

Four of the provisions of the act are administered by the Social Security Board in co-operation with the state agencies. Of these four, unemployment compensation affects the greatest number of persons.

Unemployment Compensation

An unemployment compensation law provides something for working people to live on when they are out of work. It calls for weekly payments to workers who are laid off or lose their jobs.

To claim these weekly payments, the worker who is laid off reports to the nearest public employment office and applies for work, so that he may get a job if possible. He also registers a claim for out-of-work payments in case he does not get a job. After a certain time, if no job is found which the worker can reasonably be expected to accept, he will begin to receive weekly out-of-work payments through this same employment office. These payments will continue for a certain number of weeks stated in the law.

With their weekly payments from the state fund, unemployed workers can keep on buying. They are saved from want. What they spend helps to save the business life of the community and the state, and the people of the community are relieved of some of the taxes they would otherwise have to pay for public relief.

The California Unemployment Compensation Law, which now covers employers of eight or more persons, will in 1938 be extended to employers of four or more employees. Both employers and employees make contributions in the form of taxes, the employee's share being .9 per cent in 1937 and 1 per cent in 1938 and thereafter, while the employer pays 1.8 per cent in 1937 and 2.7 per cent in 1938 and thereafter. Benefits will begin in January, 1938, and will amount to 50 per cent of wages, with a maximum of $15 per week and a minimum of $7 per week, the number of weeks depending on length of time previously employed.

Aid to Dependent Children

A million children in this county, we are told, are dependent upon charity of some kind. They have lost father or mother, or both, and other relatives with whom they live are too poor to support them. The Social Security Act helps the states to take care of such children in their own homes rather than in institutions. It authorizes Congress to provide federal money for this purpose.

The amount of money paid for each child is decided by the state, according to the needs in each case. But whatever amount the state provides, the federal government will contribute one-third of it, up to the federal-state total of $18 per month for the first child and $12 for each other child in that same home. The average amount paid under these plans was $30.92 per family in May, 1937.

(Continued on Page Forty-four)

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(Continued from Page Forty-three)

Blind people who have no means of their own receive cash payments monthly through the public welfare authorities of many states. Under the Social Security Act the federal government provides approximately one-half the money for this purpose to states that have plans approved by the Social Security Board.

The state decides who may receive these payments, and how much shall be granted in each case.

Whatever the amount of money fixed by the state for each blind person under approved plans, the federal government contributes half, up to $15 a month, or a total federal-statement payment of $30. The state, of course, may pay more.

Aid for Old People (Old-Age Assistance)

To aid the old people who have no means of their own the Social Security Act provides money to help the states take care of them in their own homes. For this purpose needy old people in the states that take part in this plan may receive, through the state welfare authorities, monthly cash payments by way of assistance, or "old-age pensions."

How much shall be granted to each person who applies for assistance the state decides according to the need of the applicant in each case. But whatever the state decides to grant, the federal government contributes one-half, up to $15 a month, or a total federal-state payment of $30. The state, of course, may pay more.

During June, 1937, there were 78,217 old people in California who received an average of $31.35 under the state plan. In San Francisco County during the same month an average payment of $32.79 was made to 5874 persons.

The Social Security Act also makes provision for maternal and child welfare and for crippled children through grants to the states, and for vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled. Extension of local public health services is provided through further grants approved by the Bureau of Public Health Service of the Treasury Department.

Federal Old-Age Benefits (Annuity Plan)

Under this plan the Social Security Act provides an income, payable monthly at age 65 for the workers' old age. These payments will come from an old-age reserve account in the United States treasury, set aside by law for the purpose. The amount of the payments will depend upon the amount of the worker's wages from employment in industry and business from January 1, 1937, until he is 65 years old. In order to keep a record of his wages, showing how much will be due him, the government sets up a Social Security account for him.

Should the worker die before he is 65 years old his estate will receive a payment equal to 3½ cents on each dollar of wages counted toward benefits. If he dies after receiving some monthly benefits these amounts will be deducted from the death payment to his estate. Workers who do not qualify for monthly benefits at age 65 will receive a lump sum equal to 3½ cents on each dollar of the wages counted toward their benefits.

The highest monthly benefit the law provides for is $85 a month. The lowest monthly payment is $10 a month.

To qualify for monthly benefits the wage earner must be at least 65 years old. From January 1, 1937, until he is 65 he must have been paid at least $2000 in employment covered by the law, and during that period he must have worked some time (one day or more) in each of at least five different calendar years. No monthly benefit is payable before January 1, 1942.

To receive his monthly benefits after age 65 he must no longer be regularly employed. But if he does go on working his benefits will begin when he does retire.

Certain kinds of employment are excluded from

participation in federal old-age benefits, but generally speaking the plan includes workers in factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices, and other places of business. They may be working full time or part time.

Collection of Taxes

Another division of the act puts certain taxes upon the employer and the employee. These taxes will be collected from employers, and the employee's tax will be taken out of his pay. Beginning January 1, 1937, this tax will be, for three years, 1 cent on each dolar of wages up to wages of $3000 a year from any one employer. Every three years after that, until 1949, the tax goes up one-half cent on each dollar of wages. From then on, twelve years from now, the tax will be 3 cents on each dollar of wages up to $3000 a year from any one employer.

The worker, however, will always get more in benefits from this old-age benefit plan that he has paid in taxes under the Social Security Act and usually more than he can get for himself by putting away the same amount of money.

The act establishes a Social Security Board composed of three members appointed by the President for a term of six years. Besides administering the various provisions of the act, the board has the duty of studying and making recommendations as to how best to provide economic security through social insurance, and as to legislation and matters of administrative policy.

There should be no confusion between the two old-age provisions of the Social Security Act. Briefly, "old-age assistance" means money payments to people who are old and needy. Such payments are made in amounts fixed by the States.

"Old-age assistance" is granted because of need. State laws usually require applicants to pass a "means test."

The states administer "old-age assistance."

"Federal old-age benefits" are the retirement income payable to wage earners who are 65 years old and no longer at work. This plan went into effect January 1, 1937, and does not cover people who were 65 before that date.

The same law that provides these benefits calls for certain new taxes levied by the federal government upon employers and employees.

"Old-age benefits" are based on wages, and will be paid to qualified wage earners as a right regardless of need.

The federal government alone administers the old-age benefit plan.

Old Name Re-Adopted

The name of the capital city of the Virgin Island—St. Thomas—will, through an ordinance passed by the Colonial Council and signed by Governor Lawrence W. Cramer, be changed to Charlotte Amalie.

This was the name first given to the little harbor town during the reign of King Christian V, in honor of his consort, her royal highness Princess Charlotte Amalie. This name survived until 1921, four years after the United States purchased the Caribbean islands from Denmark. Then, by action of the United States Geographic Board it was changed to St. Thomas.

This is one of the oldest cities under the jurisdiction of the United States, and is gaining a reputation as a vacation resort, owing to its delightful climate.

Those who have visited the Virgin Islands have been greatly impressed by "Bluebeard's Castle," said to have been occupied at one time by a notorious pirate, but which of late has been operated as a hotel. "Bluebeard's Castle" served for some time as a Masonic temple.

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A Tribute to Teachers

(An address by Hon. C. Harold Caulfield, president San Francisco Board of Education, at the Teachers' Institute, August 16, 1937)

Before extending the greetings of the Board of Education to our teachers, may I express my appreciation of the invitation of the superintendent to appear before you this morning.

It is eminently proper that the members of the Board be cognizant of the problems and the developments of the art and profession of teaching. While our legal functions keep us rather far from purely educational matters, the proper performance of our duties requires a thorough interest in all phases of the public school program. A proper administration of the material and physical side of our school system demands a sympathetic understanding of the work and problems of the class room teacher. Therefore I am happy to meet again with you and to share in the benefits that come from our association in institute sessions.

At previous sessions I have taken the liberty of discussing educational trends, and school costs. I feel it eminently fitting on this occasion to speak briefly but most sincerely of you and your work as teachers.

As a lawyer I am proud of my membership in a profession devoted to the protection of the property and lives of my fellow citizens. I glory in the part lawyers have played in the development of our country, its institutions and traditions. Can we not also appreciate the thrill that sustains the doctor as he restores the glow and warmth of health to the stricken patient, and as he soothes the pain of the afflicted and lifts the hand of death from the sick and bed-ridden.

Surely you, as teachers, in the full appreciation of the accomplishments of your daily tasks, must take inspiration, pride and encouragement.

Your first assignment to a class was evidence that the city and county and the school district, and the Board of Education, acting on behalf of these government agencies, had implicit confidence in your ability to teach. The parents of the children committed to your care have through the years displayed similar confidence in you. You who receive at the opening of each term the kindergarten and first grade children know full well the significance of the little drama played when the mother turns her child over to your tender ministrations. Up to that moment the entire household had revolved around the youngster, his entire training has been the function of the parent; now, on this first day, the parent is entrusting that function to you. Only full well do you also know from the richness and variety of your experience that children from some unfortunate homes receive their first kindly care and orderly instruction when they enter the class room. It is the realization, I am sure, of these factors that gives you a pride in your calling and that brings home to you the tremendous responsibility that is yours.

We fully realize that day by day repetition of the same task, month after month, and year after year, carries with it the dread tiresomeness of monotony. But where you are dealing with children teeming with life and energy, when you can watch the development of mind and character, when you can follow the careers of your pupils after they leave your influence, I am sure the appreciation of the nobility of your task and of the responsibility that is yours far outweigh the tiring, wearying hours of coaxing knowledge into the minds of your charges.

In spite of all the talk of and theories of education, no type or form of educational method will be successful in the hands of an indifferent or disinterested teacher. Your enthusiasm for your tasks, your devotion to the cause of educating the young, determines, above all else, the true value of classroom instruction.

During the years the personnel of our institute

session is constantly changing. Since last we met together some have retired or resigned after years of valuable service in our schools. I am happy to be accorded this opportunity of expressing publicly on behalf of your board our appreciation of the contributions these teachers have made in our educational development. Not only do we voice our appreciation of those who have retired, but may we also reverently and most respectfully include with the circle of our approbation and appreciation those teachers who have left us forever.

Our entire citizenry joins with us in thanks for their years of devoted service. They have been the real community builders, they have led generation after generation along the tortuous path from ignorance to knowledge. You, by your daily services, are building even as have they—you are earning for yourseves the same tribute that we now pay to them.

Let us, teacher, administrator and commissioner, on this day of school opening, pledge again to the parents and children of our city our continued and enthusiastic efforts in the most important of tasks —the education of the young.

Highway Lighting for Safety

"At least 35 per cent of fatal night accidents, it seems reasonable to believe, should be prevented by provision of adequate highway lighting," according to a report on technological trends recently submitted to President Roosevelt by the National Resources Committee.

Statistics compiled by Travelers' Insurance Company and the National Safety Council prove the relationship of visibility to night fatalities, which in 1935 numbered 21,480 and comprised over 60 per cent of the total day and night traffic deaths, even though only one-fifth of the twenty-four-hour traffic is on the road after dark. It was also observed that fatality experience was about the same for the summer months of May, June and July as for the winter months of November, December and January, with the important exception that between the hours from 5 to 8 p. m. fatalities were 58 per cent higher in the winter months, when it is dark, than in the summer, when it is light, and despite the fact that traffic volume is considerably less in winter. The report estimates that a reduction of 47 per cent in night fatalities during the winter period could be expected if sufficient light were supplied.

"While extension of highway lighting may be justified on the basis of cold dollars-and-cents economics, based on anticipated reduction of night accidents, numerous other social effects may be expected," the report continues. It mentions advantages resulting from reduction in highway crime, more efficient utilization of highways and increased comfort and enjoyment in night driving. Estimates show that about 80 per cent of traffic moves in the daytime, compared to 20 per cent at night, indicating that the tremendous investment in our highway system is largely wasted in hours of darkness.

Minority Members of Glove Workers Would Retain A. F. of L. Affiliation

Resenting as wholly inexpressive of the view of the membership the referendum vote by which a small majority of the members of the International Glove Workers' Union of America approved the proposal to merge the union with the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the loyal members of the executive board of the International Union met in Milwaukee, Wis., and formed plans for retaining the International Union as an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

It was decided to open headquarters of the International Union at Kewanee, Ill., with Anton White as secretary-treasurer pro tem. in charge of the reorganization work.

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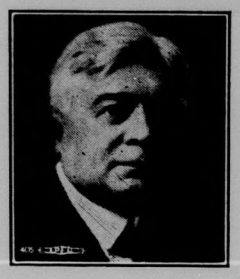
SEWING MACHINE TYCOON MAKES S. F. BUSINESS BOOM PREDICTION

That the Pacific Coast and especially the San Francisco Bay Area will be a fertile field for real estate investments was predicted by William Henry Steel, president of Steel, Ltd., and vice-president of the White Sewing Machine Company.

Steel at the present time owns large commercial holdings centered around the Second and Howard district, which, in his opinion, will be in considerable demand within the next few years when the bridge terminal will reach completion. "We are now working on a deal, which, when finally closed, will represent one of the largest transactions to be consummated in this district for many years," Steel said.

"As further proof of our confidence in San Francisco and its coming Exposition," Steel continued, "our firm (White Sewing Machine Company) has signed up for one of the most prominent locations at the 1939 Fair, because we feel that the Golden Gate International Exposition will be one of the principal factors instrumental in making this entire Bay Area a gold mine comparable to the best boom time proportions."

It is interesting to note that William Henry Steel is one of San Francisco's real old timers with a career as colorful as the history of this city. In April of 1905, Steel sailed into San Francisco Bay on a three-masted schooner under his command. Since that day he has watched the growth of the city with a watchful eye on property values.



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Labor Day Message of Frank Morrison

Secretary A. F. of L.

As a result of years of agitation by the American Federation of Labor, with the co-operation of the membership of the affiliated organizations through the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act, we have established the principle in law under which employers are prohibited from discriminating against or interfering with employees joining a union of their own choosing for the improvement of labor conditions. Notwithstanding the right is inherent under guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, discharge from employment and various forms of discrimination have been the penalty of wage workers who have had the temerity to pioneer in union membership.

Courts are somehow always able to read into laws enacted for the benefit of labor meaning that defeats the purpose of the legislation. This was the development with the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law. We hailed those provisions as labor's bill of rights and as prohibiting courts from rendering decisions which place wage workers in their collective relations with employers in a different category than free citizens. The interpretation of the courts rendered the Clayton Act null and void from the standpoint of any benefit to labor.

The National Recovery Act was enacted to overcome the evils of competition that were wrecking industry and reducing the conditions of labor to levels below the substistence line. When the act was being drafted it was through the insistence of the American Federation of Labor that provisions were incorporated to protect the wage earners in union membership. This legislation forced the hands of unfair employers and the company union spread like a mushroom growth as a pretext of complying with the law. Our experience with legislation has been that it is difficult to put words together in a law that will not when it comes to the scrutiny of the courts provide loopholes to legalize the acts of antagonistic employers.

The struggle which our affiliated organizations have carried on in defense of the right to organize has had all the implications of warfare with enemy forces. Our movement has made progress because trade union regulations and provisions impose self-restraint and self-discipline in the face of gruelling provocation. These policies have permitted better judgment to prevail, gains to be secured and maintained to await the opportunity of another day.

Something About Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell was purchased in England in 1752, and from there brought to Philadelphia. In 1753 it was recast and the words (seemingly prophetic) from the 25th chapter and the 10th verse of Leviticus were placed upon it. The words are: "Proclaim liberty throughout the world, unto all the inhabitants thereof." It was rung July 4, 1776, to celebrate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and each year thereafter on the Fourth of July for many years. It was broken July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice John Marshall, who had died two days before in Philadelphia.

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Something About the Boycott

The story of the origin and history of the "boycott" has been printed many times, but loses nothing in its retelling. The following from a contemporary gives some incidents which many be new to some Labor Clarion readers:

Captain Charles Cunningham Boycott was agent for the estate of the Earl of Erne, in County Mayo, Ireland. One fine morning in 1880 he rode forth to collect the rents for his lordship. Great was his surprise to learn that the tenants did not have enough money to pay what the Captain demanded. He was insistent. "Pay up, or get off the Earl of Erne's land," he said airily, and rode on to the next place.

Next morning Captain Boycott awoke and called for his servant. There was no reply. He shouted through the resounding hallways. No answer. In the fields the plough-shares stood idle. He called for his farm hands. No answer. But from tenant to tenant the word went around, "Boycott him!" "Boycott him!" In a rage he finally swept down upon the house of his master and the Earl sent a force of Orangemen from Ulster to harvest his crops, while 900 soldiers stood around.

But already Captain Boycott's name had crossed the seas. "Boycott" had come to America to become one of the most successful of labor's weapons against overbearing employers. The printers were quick to take it up. In 1881, the Milwaukee printers' union declared a boycott against a daily, the "Republican and News," refused to read it, refused to buy at stores that subscribed to this paper, because the management had been unfair in its dealings with the printers. The printers won and the "Republican and News" went out of business.

Three years later, in New York, the Typographical Union, "Big 6," declared a boycott against the "Tribune." The "Tribune" had discharged union men and had refused to carry out a written agreement made between the union and the newspaper owner, Whitelaw Reid. No union man would read the "Tribune."

The Knights of Labor, the strongest national labor organization in the United States at the time, took up the printers' cause, and throughout the country no union man would touch the "Tribune." If they saw a tradesman reading the "Tribune," they would boycott him. Next year, when James G. Blaine was running for President on the Republican ticket, the Typographical Union called upon the party to renounce the "Tribune" as its official paper. The Republicans refused. Grover Cleveland, Democrat, was elected, putting the Democratic party in power in national politics for the first time in twenty-three years. The boycott against the "Tribune" went on for a number of years, ending in August, 1892, with a victory for the union.

So successful was this peaceful method of enforcing the workers' rights that in the next decade it became one of the most important weapons in the struggle of unions for recognition. In 1885 the Typographical unions alone took part in forty-five boycotts.

Today the union label is taking the place of the boycott. Union men who look for the union label at the mastheads of the magazines they buy may smile to remember old Captain Boycott shouting vainly through his vaulted halls for the servants who did not answer.

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Opening of Samuel Gompers Trades School

SAN FRANCISCO'S first venture in offering limited instruction to apprentices in trades and industries was inaugurated with the opening on August 16 of the Samuel Gompers Trades School in a new four-story fireproof building located on the site of the old Agassiz School, at Twenty-second and Bartlett streets.

The new $250,000 structure of reinforced concrete was projected by the San Francisco Board of Education as a first instructional unit to initiate and supplement instruction in a limited field of crafts with the aid and counsel of journeyman leaders.

The Board of Education was in unanimous agreement with the suggestion that the new school should bear the name of the late Samuel Gompers, famous American labor leader for many years president of the American Federation of Labor.

Organization of the new trades school was perfected in August, when the Board of Education unanimously accepted the recommendation of Superintendent Joseph P. Nourse to name Edgar A. Anderson principal. It will operate from 1 to 5 p. m. daily and from 7 to 9 o'clock each evening, Monday through Friday.

Educational and Labor Leaders at Opening of New Samuel Gompers Trades School—Alfred E. Roberts, head of technical department; Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent of public schools; Charles A. Derry, commissioner of education; John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; C. Harold Caulfield, president Board of Education, and Robert F. Gray, deputy superintendent of schools.

Mr. Anderson will continue as principal of the Humboldt Evening High School, at Eighteenth and Dolores streets, in the same neighborhood. Mr. Anderson entered the school department as a teacher at Mission High School in 1923. He is a graduate of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., and also attended the University of Wyoming and the University of California. He has been actively identified with development of adult and trade education.

Alfred E. Roberts was named supervisor and assigned to the Samuel Gompers Trades School, succeeding from his former position as head of the technical department of the Humboldt Evening High School, which position he held for more than thirty years.

As field co-ordinator of apprentice training, a new position at $4250 annually, Superintendent Nourse named Robert J. Stoffer, vice-principal in the Horace Mann Junior High School. Mr. Stoffer learned and worked at the trade of sheet metal working and is well known in labor circles. He entered the school department in 1925 as a teacher at Presidio Junior High School and later at the High School of Commerce. He was made vice-principal of

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Horace Mann last year. He is a graduate of San Francisco State College and is working toward a master's degree at Stanford University. Half of Mr. Stoffer's salary will be paid by the state and federal governments under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act.

Requirements for admission are as follows: (1) Any boy graduated from a senior high school; (2) any boy over 18 years of age; (3) boys attending high school in the eleventh or twelfth grades or boys in the Continuation School who receive the recommendation of their respective principals and the director of industrial arts. The principals concerned may excuse boys from 1 to 5 p. m., or 1 to 3 p. m., or 3 to 5 p. m., one to five days per week to attend Samuel Gompers Trades School. Credit toward high school graduation may be granted to these boys. Attendance will be credited for the above mentioned boys to the schools in which they are regularly enrolled.

The subject offerings will be as follows: Power station, painting and decorating, metallurgy, steam turbine, drafting and machine mechanics, electricity, welding, diesel, drafting and architecture, mathematics, steel construction and drafting, architectural drawing, telephone operation, radio, electrical drafting, aviation, offset lithography, plumbing, art metal and jewelry design, wood carving, machine shop, auto shop, navigation, apprentice sheet metal, apprentice painting, steel square, fuels and lubricants, tool and die making.

Those Qualified to Enroll as Students

The school is to be opened for both day and evening instruction. During morning hours it will be occupied by students of the San Francisco Junior College for the instruction of pupils enrolled in the engineering courses. The afternoon session, from 1 until 5 o'clock, is to be divided into two sections from 1 to 3 and from 3 to 5 o'clock. High school pupils who are to receive their academic training during the morning hours may attend the Gompers School in the afternoon. Boys and girls not attending regular high schools may attend the afternoon session, provided they have had sufficient basic training to enable them to profit by the type of instruction given in the trades school. High school graduates and adults who are in need of trade training to enable them to qualify for a position in industry will also be accepted as students. Apprentices who are engaged in a given trade and who are permitted to leave their work and attend the school under the apprentice training agreement will also be accepted for training in the school.

The evening session is to operate from 7 until 9 o'clock and is to be used for both apprentice training classes and trade extension classes. The apprentice training classes are conducted in conjunction with the apprentice training plan for organized trades. Young men between the ages of 16 and 25 years, who are now working at a given trade such as painting, decorating, paper hanging. plumbing and sheet metal, and whose organized employers' and organized employees' groups have, through their advisory committee, set up an apprentice training agreement under the California Apprentice Training Plan, are to be trained in the evening school.

The trade extension work is used to supplement the training of

(Continued on Page Fifty-two)

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CHIEF JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page Fifty-one)

adults who are actively engaged in a skilled trade during the daytime and who wish to improve themselves in the evening. Related technical instruction will be given as well as the teaching of skills.

Instruction is to be given in the following trades both afternoon and evening: Electric welding, acetylene welding, aviation, navigation, diesel engines, tool and die work, body and fender work, industrial electricity, both theory and applied, radio upkeep and repair, mechanical drafting, architectural drafting, applied mathematics, art metal and jewelry work, leveling and surveying, labor economics and social problems.

The Samuel Gompers building is designed in the modernistic type of architecture. Through economy of aisle space the floor area for classrooms is exceedingly large in comparison with standard school construction. The building is of the modern factory type; the floor plan is laid out similar to the letter "T," the stem of the letter housing two identical classrooms on the first and second floors and one large laboratory on the third and fourth floors. The bar of the "T" is divided into laboratories. On the first floor a diesel engine laboratory operates with representative type of engines, together with the necessary apparatus for determining the efficiency of these motors and analyzing any faults in their operation.

Urgent Necessity for Apprentice Training

The collapse of the apprentice system in many industrial trades in recent years and the restriction of immigration quotas, which has decreased the number of skilled tradesmen coming from the Old World, have created a situation which has given national as well as local concern. The remedy suggested is a return to the old system of indentured apprentices in vogue a century ago with auxiliary and supplemental training to be given by trade and technical schools.

"The trend of teaching, lay and otherwise, too frequently coincides with inclinations and seems unduly to encourage the idea that a literary career is more important than the art of commerce or of skill in the use of tools of productive labor," said Archie J. Mooney, chairman and secretary of the California Committee on Apprentice Training, in a recent discussion on this vital subject. "I think it can be said that for a long time a great majority have assumed that the primary and predominant function of education should be concerning problems of culture rather than subsistence. In other words, we have failed to promulgate some necessary functions of education for the purpose of teaching the first essentials of life—the production of the means by which life is sustained."

The last United States census revealed the need for such training if American-born boys are to be given equal opportunity with those coming from other lands to acquire journeyman skill in industrial occupations. The census showed, as a typical example, that of the 717 journeyman cabinet makers employed in San Francisco in 1930, 488 were of foreign birth and 229 were native-born Americans; the same situation existed for molders, painters, plasterers, cement workers, carpenters, tinsmiths, brick and stone masons, in fact, in all industries reported, except printing and engraving.

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Unemployment Compensation Now Covers All States in Union

EVERY state and territory in the United States now has an unemployment insurance law that conforms with the Social Security Act. This became a fact when the Social Security Board approved the last state law, that of Illinois.

The Board estimates that nearly 21,000,000 are in employments covered by the fifty-one approved unemployment insurance laws which provide compensation to employees who lose their jobs through no fault of their own, the amount of compensation and the length of time for which it is given varying in different states.

Commenting on this fact, Chairman Altmeyer of the Board said:

Progress of Quarter Century Exceeded

"Greater progress has been made in the enactment of unemployment insurance laws in the past two years than has been made in workmen's compensation (for accidental injury) in the past quarter century. The rapid extension of unemployment insurance has been due very largely to the elimination, under the Social Security Act, of the fear of unfair competition as between employers in a state with no such law and those in a state having such a law.

"While even the most ardent proponents of the Social Security program hardly expected that every state and territory would enact an unemployment insurance law which conformed to all the requirements of the Social Security Act within the first two years of the life of that act, many problems are yet to be solved in the field of unemployment insurance before we can be satisfied that the workers of this country have adequate protection.

Time Required for Full Coverage

"For example, most states exempt small employers from their unemployment insurance provisions, and also exclude the occupations, such as domestic service and agricultural labor, not covered by the present federal act.

"No one questions the need for protection among these excluded groups, but there are serious administrative difficulties which would be encountered if we attempted to provide all-inclusive coverage at the outset of this new program. No country in the world has tried to establish all-inclusive coverage; wider coverage has in every case grown slowly over a period of years.

"The problems involved in this country are even greater than in other countries. It is unfair to expect that the United States should start at a level reached elsewhere only after long administrative experience. To make this attempt would be to run the risk of bringing the entire system into disrepute because of administrative failures. The state authorities administering unemployment insurance have turned to their tasks with energy and intelligence."

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Lewis's Luxurious Home

The phrase, "Rich as John L. Lewis," was born in the antique shops of Alexandria, Va., during the past year, according to Helen Worden in a New York dispatch of July 14 last printed in the San Francisco "News." She continues:

At first I thought it was Mr. Lewis who collected the antiques, but a canvass of the old furniture stores in Alexandria revealed it was Mrs. Lewis who did the buying. This doesn't mean that the labor leader hasn't a fondness for antiques. According to friends of the Lewises, John L. shows with sentimental pride heirlooms from his family home in Wales. They say his wife, who comes of old Virginia aristocracy, also has a number of pieces which belonged to her ancestors. Because of the size of their new home, the historic Fendall house at 429 Washington street, Mrs. Lewis has been buying additional furniture from local antique shops. She doesn't question the price.

"$175 or $200" for Cane-Seated Chairs

"Yes, Mis' Lewis come in last week an' picked up six chairs," said the old man who was minding store for the La Porte Antique Shop, on South Royal street. "I forget whether she paid $175 or $200 for them cane-seated chairs. I know 'twas one of them prices."

In another antique place, at 815 Franklin street, Mrs. Susan Jeffries Swetman, the proprietor, showed me a fire fender for $25 similar to one which Mrs. Lewis had bought, and a tip-tilt table at $115 that was like one the labor leader's wife owned. She has also acquired door fixtures for the new home that are valued at $75 apiece.

John L. Lewis himself had admired a dropleaf mahogany table in the Arch Hall Antique Shop, at 325 Cameron street.

"But it was sold," said George Davis. "I think the lady paid a little over $100. Mr. Lewis wants one like it."

Doesn't Shop on Sabbath

Sunday is the only day Mrs. Lewis won't go antiquing.

"I'm an old-fashioned Presbyterian," she told a dealer who had called her up on a Sunday morning about a special lot of antiques which had just come in. "I don't like to do anything on the Sabbath that can be done on a week-day. I'd rather come to see the furniture tomorrow."

Mrs. Lewis, according to neighbors, doesn't say her Sunday prayers in a local church. "I'd know it if anyone would," declared Atha Swain, who guides visitors about the First Presbyterian Church in Alexandria. "I imagine she goes to Washington."

Later I learned that Lambert Gatewood, the Lewis chauffeur, drove the C. I. O. president's wife to church in Washington. She started attending when she and her family lived at the Wardman Park Hotel.

It was while they had an apartment at this fashionable Washington hotel that Mrs. Lewis became a customer of the Shoreham Market, the capital's most exclusive butcher and grocery store.

"Mrs. Lewis has been dealing here five years," said the proprietor. "She's a good customer."

Steak sells at 55 cents a pound and butter at 45 cents a pound in the Shoreham Market. According to the manager, Mrs. Lewis does

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most of her own buying. Sometimes Lou Ellen, her negro cook, or Anna, the second maid, phone in the Lewis order, but not very often.

Both girls live in Alexandria at their own homes. The number of millionaries who have moved to the Virginia town has sent up the wages of servants. Cooks get about $30 a week. A second maid is paid around $80 a month.

$40 a Week for Lewis Chauffeur

Local people told me they thought the wages of Lambert Gatewood, the Lewis chauffeur, were about $40 a week.

"I don't know exactly what Lambert's gittin'" said C. H. Nowland, Alexandria's cabinet-maker, "but he says he's well paid. Last week he told me this movin' into the new home was makin' his hours so long he never saw his family, but he said he ought not to grumble, fer he was drawin' a fine salary."

It's Lambert Gatewood's business to drive the big black limousine in which John L. rides to and from the United Mine Workers' headquarters in Washington. Kathryn, the daughter, who is also John L.'s secretary, and Mrs. Lewis use this car.

Johnnie, the son, who was graduated from Woodberry-Forest Preparatory School in Virginia, last June, has his own automobile—a sedan. Live storage of this and the limousine costs $40 a month in the Belle Haven Garage, next door to the Lewises' present home, at 212 S. Fairfax street.

Lewises to Move to New Home

This house, slightly older than the Fendall place, which John L. paid R. F. Downham $27,500 for a few months ago, is owned by Mrs. W. W. Cael, of Philadelphia. The Lewises have lived in the Fairfax street house a year.

"It will be for rent in October, when Mr. and Mrs. Lewis move," said Richard Ross, Mrs. Cael's son-in-law, of 209 S. Washington street, "at $125 a month."

Meanwhile nothing much can be done on the Fendall place until Mrs. Lewis returns from Springfield, Ill., where she went to be with her father, Dr. Bell, who is sick.

Everyone in Alexandria speaks well of this small, quiet, gray-haired woman, but they say she is conservative to a degree and in spite of her husband's so-called radical tendencies has a marked influence over him.

Welcomed in "Best Society"

Both she and John L. belong to Alexandria's "best society." Among their friends are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brookings, rich lumber people from California, who own an elaborate home on Seminary Hill. Brookings represented Herbert Hoover in 1919 in the Baltic. Also in the John L. Lewises' circle are Mrs. Maxwell Hamilton and Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Sayers, who live in the magnificent Robert E. Lee home at 607 Oronoco street. Dr. Sayers heads the public health service in Washington.

In selecting Alexandria for their residence Mr. and Mrs. Lewis picked a town more conservative than Boston.

"But it isn't as if the Lewises were strangers," said Mrs. Sayers. "In coming to Alexandria they are really coming home. You know, her people were Virginians. He's very well connected in Wales."

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Senator Borah Flays Fascism

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho made a lengthy address from the floor of the Senate some weeks ago in which he pointed out the evils of fascism.

Many public speakers, in dealing with subversive influences operating more or less successfully in this country, confine themselves to the subject of communism and seemingly do not pause to think that the "totalitarian state," or dictatorship, would be just as abhorrent to liberty-loving Americans as the practice of communism.

Departing from his usual custom, Borah read from a carefully prepared manuscript that took the Senate by surprise. Although he did not mention Benito Mussolini by name, there was no doubt in the minds of his auditors that Il Duce figured largely as a subject of his remarks. The senator said in part:

"I doubt very much if we are fully aware of the insidious, subtle efforts being constantly put forth in this country by the advocates of that theory of government called fascism. It has far more supporters in this country than has communism and they are much more active and much more adroit in the manner in which they are accomplishing their end. They work in wholly different ways and by widely different methods from communists. Both are the avowed enemies of democracy; both would destroy individual liberty; both would establish in its place abject economic and political serfdom. There can be no compromise between democracy and either of these systems. * * *

"There is no tenet of democracy which fascism does not challenge. There is not a vital principle of free government with which this ruthless creed is not in conflict. It is built, and professes to be built, upon the ruins of democracy. It is grounded in force. It could not survive a fortnight in the atmosphere of free discussion. It meets criticism by sending its critics to island prisons compared with which Dante's hell has its advantages. Under its reign individual judgment, individual liberty, are looked upon as heresies calling for chains or the prison cell. The citizen, with his rights and his privileges, his individual outlook, and his aspirations is, under this system, transformed into a cog, a soulless cog, in a vast machine called the state."

The senator then, discussing the assault made on Marshal Graziani last February 19, at Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia, spoke of the bloody reprisals that were made at the order of the Italian authorities, characterizing such reprisals as the "logic of fascism," and continued:

"This is not courage, but cowardice; not government, but brute savagery; not war, but butchery. We have to go back to the days of Attila to find anything to compare with this ruthless destruction of helpless men, women and children. It is a repudiation of civilization. It rejects all the principles and precepts of justice and humanity, born of centuries of sacrifice and struggle for the light. It is a reversion to the savagery of the cave man. It is an attempt to found government upon the primitive passions of the horde. * * *

"I have no choice between communism and fascism. * * * They are both enemies of every vital liberty and every right and privilege of the average man or woman. Both reduce the average citizen to a state of

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political and economic serfdom. Both succeed in breeding and fostering discontent in all the different nations in the world. Both have their active propagandists in our own country. * * *

"The world is torn and tortured with religious and race persecutions, with a species of brutality almost without precedent. The people are being taxed in every land almost beyond endurance for greater and costlier weapons of destruction. These things are in a marked degree the fruits of the systems which are built upon force and at enmity with human liberty."

In referring to Italy's participation in the Spanish civil war, Senator Borah commented as follows:

"No language can describe the scene at Guernica, and Guernica was not a single instance; it was simply a culmination of a long line of unspeakable atrocities. It was not a military maneuver. The city was a long distance from the battle line. The attack had no legitimate military objective. An unarmed, non-combatant city was signaled out for the most revolting instance of mass massacre of modern times. It was fascist strategy." * * *

New Jersey Prison Road Camps

The Philadelphia "Record" has uncovered a state of barbarism in Salem County, New Jersey, that would be unbelievable if not backed by overwhelming evidence and denied by no evidence at all.

Salem County has forty-two "squires," which is New Jerseyese for justices of the peace. They collect fees in proportion to the business they do. They fine motorists who pass a red light, men who get into a fist fight, "vagrants" and hoboes. If the offender can not pay his fine and costs in cash he is sent to work them out in a road camp at $1 a day.

The squires get the costs. And here are some of the things which can be done to prisoners in that road camp, according to the "Record." A man may be forced to sleep with as many as twenty-three others in an eighteen-foot steel cage actually junked as obsolete by a Southern chain gang ten years ago; shackled with ball and chain if he tries to escape; kept from communicating with relatives or associates; dragged to work on dirt roads and gravel pits until every last penny of costs imposed upon him by a fee-hungry squire is paid off at $1 a day.

And until a few weeks ago the prisoner's pay was only 25 cents a day. The "Record" states:

"There are forty-two squires in Salem County. Last year they exacted 21,000 days' work from prisoners at 25 cents a day. And those 21,000 days were 12,000 over and above the 9000 needed to work out the fines alone."

The "bunk house" in which the workers sleep is a steel cage, eighteen feet long and eight feet wide, mounted on wheels. Inside are two rows of bunks, four deep. Six small windows provide the so-called ventilation. The thing was bought by the county some ten years ago from a Georgia bailiwick which had grown ashamed of it and junked it as obsolete.

The county makes no money out of this barbarism. The squires get it all. The road camp costs the county from $15,000 to $18,000 a year.

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The Church and Labor

A strong defense of the right of all working men and women to organize in labor unions for their mutual benefit and for collective bargaining with their employers through representatives of their own choosing was made in Washington, D. C., by Dr. John R. Fitzpatrick, dean of Columbus University Law School, in an address paying tribute to the late James Cardinal Gibbons on the 103rd anniversary of his birth, says A. F. of L. News Service.

Dr. Fitzpatrick spoke at memorial services held under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus at the statue in memory of Cardinal Gibbons in front of Sacred Heart Church. It was estimated that more than 20,000,000 Catholics participated in the services through representatives of their organizations.

In the National Labor Relations Act Dr. Fitzpatrick found a decidedly effective instrument by which the workers may realize both their inherent right to organize and bargain collectively.

He deprecated in strong language employers who flout the Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively and sign agreements with representatives of their employees. He expressed the belief that such anti-labor employers are preparing fertile soil for the seeds of social unrest and the germs of Communism. Dr. Fitzpatrick said in part:

Cardinal Gibbons Was Friend of Labor

Twenty million Catholics, through their local and national organizations, are gathered in Washington today, to honor the memory of James Cardinal Gibbons. The story of his life is too well known for repetition. His long, spirited fight for democratic ideals and decent working conditions has influenced the social and economic thinking of millions who came after him.

The vestiges of Cardinal Gibbons' work and thought will be erased only when democracy collapses. His contributions to the betterment of his country and his fellow man have built for him a monument more lasting than gold. The tribute we pay him today, therefore, adds nothing to his greatness.

An intellectual of the highest type, the great prelate was not too ethereal to lay down practical standards of conduct for the workingman and his employer. His episcopal diadem was encrusted with jewels of practical service. Consequently, in honoring the memory of this great Cardinal we must perforce dwell for a few moments on the subject of labor, one of the most controversial issues of the day and one which, we feel certain, would have provoked a public utterance from the Baltimore prelate.

Communists Feed on Industrial Unrest

This great nation of ours has been plunged into a bitter civil war, with class arrayed against class, with ignorance and intolerance gripping the souls of men passionate with greed and lust for power. To date the only result of this class warfare has been a tragic waste of the country's resources. One-third of this nation is on the brink of starvation; another third, strapped with debt and onerous responsibilities, is scarcely able to meet its demands.

With such conditions, the struggle between labor and capital be-

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comes an acute national problem which must be settled by a long-range program for the protection of our democracy and the welfare of 129,000,000 citizens.

Times of social unrest such as these provide a rich harvest for alien agitators who would wrest control of the country from its democratic leaders.

It is such times as these that delight the communist organizers. They flourish in an era of discontent and economic dislocation. They are fanning the fires of the current struggle between capital and labor. They do not want peace. They are parasites living off social unrest.

Unless checked, the strife between labor unions and employers threatens the foundation stones of a democracy for which our forebears fought and bled. That communism, or some other form of foreign government, will be clamped down on this nation is almost too obvious for discussion.

It is not too late. Communism can be staved off. We have the weapons to beat it.

Praises for Labor Relations Act

One of the greatest weapons ever devised by man for social amelioration is the Wagner Labor Relations Act. It is truly a democratic piece of legislation, far-reaching in its effects and sweeping in its objectives. For the first time in the history of the world, the workingman, through provisions of the Wagner Act, is guaranteed the right by law to belong to a labor union of his own choice. It gives the working classes the solidarity and cohesion necessary to balance the lop-sided social scales which from time immemorial have favored the employer groups.

Denounces Law-Evading Employers

Already attempts—well organized attempts—are being made to wreck this democratic piece of legislation. Some employers do not like the law and are resorting to every known form of subterfuge to evade its major provisions.

They can not long flout the will of the majority unless, God forbid, they intentionally or otherwise are seeking the ruin of this democratic nation. The Wagner Act was approved by the House and Senate. It is the law of the land. The majority of the people, speaking through their representatives in Congress, gave their approval to this law.

Devious methods, schemed by the unscrupulous, are being employed to block enforcement of this law. All sorts of excuses are being made by employers for staving off the day of reckoning. But public opinion is rapidly solidifying and a showdown between those who love democracy and those who would destroy it is rapidly approaching.

Employers Should Sign Agreements

The Wagner Act specifies employers must bargain collectively with groups chosen by workers as their representatives. Some employers, simulating a desire to follow out the law, manifest their insincerity through refusal to sign contracts with their workers. It is true, we believe, the law does not require signatures on contracts, but the spirit of the law would certainly be nullified if signatures were not an important and necessary part of this legislation.

Employers sign contracts when they buy coal. They sign contracts when they buy lumber. In fact, it is difficult for them to advance one

(Continued on Page Sixty)

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(Continued from Page Fifty-nine)

single commodity for the purchase of which they do not sign a contract. Modern day business, as we all know, necessitates signatures of the buyer and seller. The signatures do not add to the contract something that was not there before. They merely bind in a more definite manner parties involved in the agreement. Written words are the best evidence of an agreement.

Anti-Union Employers Aid Communism

Why, then, do some employers not want to sign contracts when they hire a man? The worker is selling his services. It is difficult for us to understand why the employer is willing to sign a contract for all commodities but not for labor. There is only one explanation for this unique deviation from ordinary business practices. Some employers are insincere.

It is just this attitude of some employers, fighting to stave off the day of reckoning when public opinion will become so aroused that they will be forced to sign contracts with their workers, that creates the basis for communism about which we hear so much in this country today. The very employers who rant about communism are the ones seeking to frustrate the law, thereby inviting a bolshevik form of government.

Cardinal Would Have Favored Wagner Act

We believe Cardinal Gibbons, were he alive today, would take this stand on the operation of the Wagner Act. He was a man imbued with a keen sense of social justice. He foresaw the futility of strikes and general industrial disturbances which affect not only the welfare of the immediate workers and employers but the whole country as well. He would have seen, we believe, that an unhampered operation of this law would have prevented the widespread strife which has swept the country in the past six months.

In the same spirit Cardinal Gibbons would have shown we appeal to the thousands of Catholic employers throughout the country to lead the way toward an intelligent solution of the current strife between labor and capital. Abolish sweatshops; boost wages wherever possible; shorten the work-week and thus create thousands of additional jobs and, above all else, follow the mandate of the Congress—live up to the letter and spirit of the Wagner Act. Prove your good intentions by signing contracts with your workers. By such an attitude toward your workers the germ of communism will die. American workers do not expect the impossible, but it is difficult for them to understand how in a rich nation such as this they must be continually on the brink of starvation and deprivation. * * *

Miss Mann a Quota Immigrant

Erika Mann, daughter of the exiled German novelist, Thomas Mann, applied for naturalization papers soon after arriving in New York on the Ile de France. Miss Mann was permitted to enter the United States as a quota immigrant from the land she so bitterly attacks, Germany.

An Embarrassing Moment

Gent—I was frightfully embarrassed when I dropped my fork at the banquet. Lady—Why, everybody drops a fork now and then. Gent—Yes, but everybody doesn't drop one out of his coat sleeve.—Ex.

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(Machinists' Monthly Journal)

Commenting on the Lewis C. I. O.'s contention that established trade unions must give way to one union covering an entire industry, and keeping in mind the well-known fact that the C. I. O. organizations are honeycombed with communists who observe the mandates of the high priests of Moscow who vowed to wreck the workers' economic organization as represented by the A. F. of L., in order to hasten revolution, one cannot help pondering over a document prepared by and at the behest of John L. Lewis, introduced in the United States Senate January 3, 1924, and known as Senate Document No. 114, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, from which we quote, as follows:

"Imported revolution is knocking at the door of the United Mine Workers of America and of the American people. The seizure of this union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist International at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent.

"The overthrow and destruction of this government, with the establishment of an absolute and arbitrary dictatorship, and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs, is being attempted on a more gigantic scale, with more resolute purpose, and with more crafty design, than at any time in the history of this nation.

"Seizure of all labor unions through a process of 'boring from within' them, and utilizing them as a strategic instrument in fulfillment of their revolutionary designs upon organized and constitutional government.

"Invasion of the United Mine Workers of America, with the ouster of its present officials and leaders and the substitution of a leadership of communists, that it may be used as an instrumentality for seizing the other labor unions of America, and for eventually taking possession of the country.

"A well-organized movement is being promoted within the four railroad brotherhoods and sixteen railroad trade unions to amalgamate all railroad workers into 'one departmentalized industrial union,' controlled by a single leader of communist principle and affiliation, and owing allegiance to the communist organization.

"Seizure of the American Federation of Labor, with the ouster of its officials, and through such seizure gaining control of all its affiliated units and trade unions.

"Conversion of all craft trade unions into single units of workers within an industry known as 'industrial unions,' with co-ordination under a super-Soviet union owing allegiance to, and accepting the mandates of, the Communist International and its subsidiary, the Red Trade Union International, at Moscow."

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GEORGE T. THOMPSON - Managing Director

Stories of Early California

Following are a few of the human interest stories, news and historical oddities from the files of the Federal Writers' Project compiling the "American Guide," six-volume tourist handbook of America:

Early California "Dry" Law

California had a "dry" law as far back as 1805. The Spanish authorities felt that too much attention to liquor manufacture, and possibly to liquor consumption, might seriously interfere with the business of developing the new territory. Therefore, any person wishing to brew his own liquor had to first secure official permission. One such permit, signed by the king's proctor, reads: "The individual, Manuel Higuerra, has permission to make as much as one barrel of peach brandy. Signed at Monterey, 19th day of August, 1805, by Noriega." One notes, however, that the size of the barrel was not stipulated.

Padres in Role of Cupid

The old-time padres were the original California cupids. At the Mission of San Carlos Borromeo, founded by Father Junipero Serra, the padres instituted a sort of perpetual leap year, as a result of their paternal care for their Indian charges. From time to time all the unmarried Indian men were marched into the chapel and lined up against one wall. Then the Indian girls were marched in, and asked. "Which man do you wish to marry?" After a good deal of coy confusion the girls would line themselves up against the other wall, each girl opposite the man of her choice. It must have been a good deal like "choosing up" for an old-fashioned spelling bee. The Indian marriages seldom produced many children. In this they differed radically from those of the old Spanish settlers of California. The Spanish families often blessed themselves with from fifteen to twenty-five offsprings.

Emancipation of Native Women

The Mission padres were pioneers in the fight for women's emancipation. When the padres first began to establish their missions among the California Indians they found the Indian women much mistreated by their menfolk. When the women were baptized into the Christian faith they were immediately taken under the protection of the church. The fathers were able to save them much abuse. The women were also taught to weave cloth, and given instruction in many other civilized accomplishments.

Tragic Tale of Illicit Love

"Mysterious! Yesterday a skeleton was discovered, walled up in the adobe building at the Mission Dolores . . ." This startling headline is from the columns of the "Daily Californian," a pioneer newspaper of San Francisco.

Was the skeleton that of a murder victim? Who had killed him? And why had he met such weird death? These questions went unanswered for many years. Later, however, the property of the Mission Dolores went into litigation. A Mexican gentleman put in a claim for the house in which the skeleton had been found. And the evidence with which he supported his claim was a tragic tale of illicit love, hate, and revenge.

According to the old Mexican, he had had a beautiful niece named

Dona Maria. In 1832 this niece had married a Don Jose Lozada, who had been appointed military commander of the San Francisco Presidio.

The marriage, however, was not a happy one. Dona Maria soon became involved with another man, a dashing young caballero. Her husband suspected that he had a rival, and finally he hit on a scheme to settle the question. One day Don Jose told his wife he was going to Monterey, to be absent for at least a month. He did leave, but instead of staying a month he returned only two days after, and burst into his house.

Apparently Dona Maria was alone. But she could not conceal her great anxiety. Don Jose noticed that her eyes frequently strayed to the closed door of a large closet. "That closet door," he said suddenly. "I don't like it! I'm going to wall it up!"

Immediately Don Jose sent for a mason, who brought bricks and mortar, and walled up the door. For about an hour there was no sound from inside the closet. Then, at last, they heard a muffled scream, the sound of a man choking for breath, and finally a heavy fall. Don Jose's suspicions were justified. He had his revenge.

Dona Maria went insane a short while after. Don Jose sent her back to her uncle in Mexico, after which he left San Francisco to exile himself in Manila.

Dona Maria lived with her uncle for many years, never recovering her reason, and never explaining why she had so mysteriously come back to him. At her death her uncle heard the whole story from an old family servant and, as a result, put in a claim for the little house near the Mission Dolores.

The skeleton found in 1852 was that of Dona Maria's friend, a young army officer named Pico Navarro.

California's First Race Track

California's first race track was established by a couple of Irish teamsters! James Riley, born in Ireland in 1826, came to California in 1849. Soon he was joined by his brother, Christopher, and the two went into business as "packers." They operated a string of freight horses and mules. One of their first routes was from Sacramento to Weaverville, in Trinity County. Prospering in their business, the brothers Riley began to import and breed blooded horses. Eventually, in the 1850s, they established California's first racetrack in Colusa County.

Old Parliamentary Custom

Formerly it was the custom for members of the British Parliament to wear their hats, except when making an address. In recent years the ancient custom is disappearing, although members still have the right to keep their hats on, if they wish, and some do. During a division, when a question of order arises, the old rules require that all must wear their hats. The late W. E. Gladstone seldom wore his hat in the House. Once, during a division, he failed to find his hat and the members shouted "Order!" Gladstone quickly seized and put on the first hat he found—which happened to be much too small, giving a ludicrous appearance to his massive head.

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State Labor Legislation

The year 1937 has witnessed many notable achievements in the field of state labor legislation. Probably the greatest progress has been made in Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, and North Carolina.

Arkansas established a civil service system for state employees; set up a State Labor Department; vested an Industrial Board in the department with rule-making power; granted the labor commissioner broad powers to enforce safe and sanitary conditions in all types of establishments and to enforce a state-wide boiler code; authorized him to institute suits for the recovery of wage claims on assignment. The coverage of the woman's hour law was broadened to include hotels, restaurants, banks, insurance companies; the open-market sale of prison-made goods was prohibited. A law promoting voluntary apprentice training under approved labor standards was enacted.

Indiana created a unified State Labor Department, headed by a Commissioner of Labor, with power to issue rules and regulations for the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases. An Industrial Board within the department administers the workmen's compensation law. Indiana adopted occupational disease compensation and liberalized its workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws —eliminating employee contributions from the latter.

Georgia likewise created a State Labor Department, adopted an unemployment compensation law, substantially increased workmen's compensation benefits, and adopted certain protective procedural amendments. Open-market sales of prison-made goods were also prohibited.

North Carolina has put on its books a child labor law embodying the 16-year limit for any employment during school hours and for factory employment at any time; an hours law which established the nine-hour day and forty-eight-hour week for women, and the ten-hour day, fifty-five-hour week for men. Although the law is weakened by numerous exceptions, it is a decidedly forward step. The legislature also extended the scope of the state boiler law passed in 1935.

Legislation on maximum hours has been adopted in New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Vermont and Washington. The New Hampshire law reduces the weekly maximum for women and minors from fifty-four to forty-eight; the Vermont law makes a reduction from fifty-six to fifty; Washington has enacted a sixty-hour week for domestic service. New York has brought hotels and restaurants under the coverage of its hours and one-day-of-rest-in-seven laws; the North Carolina law has been mentioned. A Connecticut bill reducing the maximum for women in mercantile establishments from fifty-two to forty-eight hours a week and from nine to eight a day passed the Senate. In Colorado a bill based on the standard draft setting an eight and forty-four hour standard for women has passed the House.

In Wisconsin a bill to extend coverage of the labor laws generally to domestic service passed the Assembly.

In Utah a State Labor Relations Act was adopted and Wisconsin has enacted a law along similar lines. This law also provides for conciliation, mediation, and arbitration of labor disputes by the board or, alternatively, by committees of employers and labor union officials set up for the purpose. In Pennsylvania and Ohio State Labor Relations Board acts were passed in one House. In Ohio the bill now carries an amendment making sit-down strikes an unfair labor practice. Bills designed to curb sit-down strikes, or to require incorporation of unions, or to restrict the right to strike, have been introduced in sixteen states. Only one such bill has yet become law—a Vermont statute designed to render sit-down strikes illegal.

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Protection That Doesn't Protect

For years the formation of protective committees has been a profitable Wall Street racket for the legal profession and a coterie of self-appointed property salvagers. While it would not be fair to file a blanket indictment against all such committees, nevertheless there have been many which deservedly can be severely criticized for malfeasance of their trusts. Congress cannot take quick enough action to assure the fulfillment of the protection to stricken investors which a protective committee is supposed to provide, instead of serving as it so often does now, as a feed bag for fees for lawyers and committeemen. When we see admitted that a Krueger & Toll protective committee voted itself a fee of $290,000, an amount equaling a third of the deposits of securities it obtained, it only goes to show how much the system can be abused. If there is one class of security holders who should be free from exploitation it is those who have lost a substantial part of their investment through bankruptcies and are trying to salvage what remains. That is the implied purpose of a protective committee. They should be placed under legal supervision as quickly as possible. This is the only effective way to prevent the exploitation of stricken investors in the future.—Louis Guenther in "The Financial World."

To Minimize Industrial Warfare

"When American employers give as much attention to the scientific administration of human relations as to the scientific planning of material and mechanical factors, industrial warfare will be relatively insignificant," says Dr. Gordon S. Watkins of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. Watkins at one time served as vice-chairman of the Regional Labor Board. He was United States arbiter for the Port of Los Angeles under the 1934 agreement between ship owners and longshoremen. He has been an arbitrator for the United States under the Wagner Act and frequently serves as arbitrator between employers and labor.

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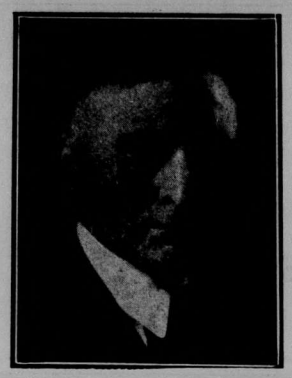

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Judge
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Jackson H. Ralston Still Fights

RAYMOND LONERGAN, in "LABOR"

A little past 80, but straight as a ramrod, and with the same old, kindly twinkle in his eye, Jackson H. Ralston, attorney for "Sam" Gompers in the days when the A. F. of L. was endeavoring to get a "toe-hold" in industry, champion of world peace and friend and disciple of Henry George, is still battling the dragon of special privilege.

Years ago Ralston closed his law books and decided to "rest" in California. Some men similarly situated would have built a villa by the sea, or bought a yacht, or spent their days junketing about the world.

But this was not Ralston's idea of a "rest." After getting settled in his new home he set about the task of giving California a rational system of taxation—something so fundamentally just that it would serve as a model for the rest of the nation.

Would Shift Tax Burden

He would wipe out the sales tax and the taxes on buildings and other improvements and tangible personal property generally. He would substitute a tax on the rental value of land, hoping thus to destroy land monopoly in the very state where Henry George wrote "Progress and Poverty." He would retain the tax on gasoline, at least for the time being, and, of course, the tax on incomes and inheritances.

Naturally, great land-owners like Hearst and the real estate dealers and the chambers of commerce crowd branded Ralston as a "dangerous dreamer." But he gained the support of trade unionists and an army of liberal-minded citizens.

At first the farmers were scared. They thought he wanted to add to their burdens, although, as a matter of fact, real farmers would be among the chief beneficiaries. Gradually they are beginning to see the light.

Ralston endeavored to submit his proposal to the voters of California at the last election. After months of effort he and his associates

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secured approximately 150,000 signatures to the petitions needed to initiate the law and they felt they had a fair prospect of victory.

But the state Supreme Court stepped in and by an extremely technical decision kept the reform off the ballot. By way of explanation it should be pointed out that most of the members were hand-picked by the old corporation-ridden Republican "machine" which is now pretty thoroughly discredited in the Golden State. The justices' "predilections" are indicated by the way they have manhandled "Tom" Mooney.

Sees Victory Next Year

Ralston is not dismayed. "Our plan will be on the ballot in 1938," he told Washington friends, with confidence, "and we have good reason to believe we will win."

It costs money to make a campaign of that kind. Ralston contributes most of it from his own modest store, and liberals who love and respect the 80-year-old battler, and who sense the importance of his proposal, "chip in" the rest.

Somehow one feels there is no reason to worry about the future of American democracy so long as men like Ralston are to be found in the front-line trenches.

The Decliner Is in Every Union

The nominal unionist counts himself a good union man. He will show his paid-up book with great pride. Yes, he proudly refers to the fact that he has been a member of the union ever since his first trip as an ordinary seaman, and never "scabbed" in his life.

But nominate him for service on a committee to assist in some of the work of the organization that means the sacrifice of a few moments of the leisure time that the union has secured for him, and hear him object and decline. He hasn't time—let someone else do it.

If it hadn't been for the activity of the union in the past, however, he would likely have been working a couple of hours more per day for a considerably lower wage, and he would have found time for that and counted himself fortunate that he had a job.—"West Coast Sailors."

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Manufacturers Woo Farmers

("The Railroad Trainman")

In a copyrighted, syndicated newspaper article, entitled "Off the Record in Washington," by H. R. Baukhage, appearing in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" of July 2, 1937, facts of deepest interest to labor and farmers are recorded. The statement is carried under the subhead "Courtship," and reads as follows:

"Returning members of the National Manufacturers' Association, sent to woo the farmers of the Middle West, are smiling pleased smiles.

"They report that the group invited to meet with them at the Country Life Institute held at Ames, Iowa, seem to have decided that maybe agriculture and industry have more in common than either has with labor under its present leadership.

"To assist the farmers in reaching this conclusion was the purpose of the expedition from Forty-second street to the prairies. Business has begun to feel it needs friends and that its rural customers may play a role of more importance than merely as a consumer of lightning rods and other gadgets.

"One subject up for discussion at the institute was: 'What Would Happen if John Lewis Would Become Dictator?'"

Effort to Create Class Hatred

The above is self-explanatory. For many years the selfish interests of this country have energetically spent their time and money to keep farmers and industrial workers separated and to make them believe that they are each other's enemies. "Divide and conquer" has been the rule of the invisible government whose capital is Wall Street. As might be expected, the National Manufacturers' Association is guilty of this evil effort to create class hatred and class strife in this country, while the selfish interests represented by it masquerade under the sham that labor is trying to create class strife and hatred. We recall with regret that in the Hershey Company strike, and in other difficulties which labor

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has had with selfish employers, farmers have fought on the side of the employers and the fascist interests trying to break strikes.

The farmers are a long-suffering class of our citizenry. Although the present panic began for the rest of our citizenry in the fall of 1929, the farmers properly describe the 1929 crash as only a "slump in their depression." The farmers have been in a condition of serious economic depression since 1921. In 1929, when farmers were finding it impossible to pay their taxes and interest, Wall Street exploiters of both farmers and industrial workers had accumulated some ten billions of dollars, which was floating around in Wall Street and could not find an outlet for profitable investment.

Who Got Agricultural Money?

The Manufacturers' Association now has the gall to undertake to make the farmers believe that labor and not the interests represented by that association are the farmers' enemies. Certainly labor has not accumulated in Wall Street the money and wealth that should belong to Middle West farmers. Certainly it was not labor that foreclosed on the farmers and virtually stole their farms from them. Can any farmer be so ignorant of years of past history as ever to believe that manufacturing and Wall Street interests are his friends and that industrial workers who afford the farm a market for his food products are his enemies?

When we realize the efforts of these selfish interests to dupe the farmers it is time that organized labor and organized agriculture were striving to co-operate more closely to defeat their common enemy from "Forty-second street." History has taught both agricultural and industrial workers that the "courtship" which is inspired by Wall Street is only licentious, avaricious prostitution.

Right of Political Asylum

Argentina has proposed to all governments with which it maintains diplomatic relationship that they enter into a multilateral treaty which would recognize the right of political asylum as a principle of international law.

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Trade Unions Are Responsible

(RICHARD C. D. LYON in "HOSIERY WORKER")

There are still a lot of people who think the Wagner Act was the neat way in which old Honus Wagner used to steal second base right under the catcher's nose.

But the more articulate of our population—which is to say, corporation lawyers, politicians, editorial writers, Walter Lippmanns, people who write letters to newspapers, and people who write speeches and press releases for our leading industrialists—have lately become a great deal perturbed about the actualities of the Wagner Act.

They find that it is perhaps the orneriest bit of business since God reared up and passed a visitation of boils upon Job. Nor do they spare words in telling the world how unfair the Wagner Act is, to the extent of columns upon columns in your favorite newspaper.

This is all part of the national campaign, obviously started by the National Association of Manufacturers or some such high-minded organization, to cripple trades unions by making them more "responsible."

They would have unions incorporate, file corporate tax returns, and otherwise take on the attributes of our great corporations, including, no doubt, the cunning ability to evade tax returns by devious methods reminiscent of the "Forty Thieves."

Now this is slightly silly. By the definition of these learned gentlemen labor unions are illegal, but if they became corporations they would straightway become legal. It is only because we have become so used to the corporation, to its trickery and jugglery, that we have forgotten that by any ordinary definition it is the corporation itself which is illegal.

What Are Corporations?

What is the primary use of a corporation? It is simply to set up in law an artificial entity which otherwise would have no being whatsoever. What, indeed, is a corporation? So far as I can make out, it is simply an accumulation of papers or a series of files which says you can sue Mr. A. and Mr. B. but you mustn't sue Messrs. A. and B., Inc.

I can assure you that corporations do not exist because they fill some gaping need in our universe. They do not exist to spread sweetness and light, and the gospel of good fellowship. They do not exist in dedication to some business ideal. They exist only because corporations can make more money than individuals, because they can sell phoney stock with less regard to results, and because they offer an easy way out of the legal difficulties which might beset, in these days, most of our freebooters of finance.

So much for the corporation aspect of the trades union question, now so near and dear to our American spokesmen. They also speak of making unions "responsible." I would like to know to whom? A labor

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union is not interested in making money, selling watered stock, setting up legal fictions, or evading the law.

It is interested in only one thing—organizing the workers of this and all other countries, for the immediate benefit of the workers themselves, and for the general welfare of everybody concerned. A labor union has one chief responsibility—to its members—to carry out their mandates in the economic and social fields. Its second responsibility is to the public, and here is where I differ with the articulate spokesmen mentioned above.

They have constituted themselves the public, with their corporations, their legal trickeries, their factories, their guns, their police, their courts, their company towns, their economic control.

Employers Not the "Public"

But they are not the public. The public is made up of you and me, and of all others who work for a living; of the middle classes, who at least as consumers are vitally affected by everything labor does. We are the public, and ours is the public interest.

I agree with the well-paid and well-fed brethren of industrial reaction on the other side of their electrified fences, that something is wrong with the Wagner Act—but that something is only that it does not go far enough in the direction of placing labor unions and organized labor on equal terms with this fantastic world of corporations, financiers, munitions makers and Tom Girdlers.

The Wagner Act should be the great equalizer. At present it is only partly that. This corporation and anti-labor talk that the Wagner Act takes everything from the employer and gives it to the employee is as yet empty twaddle.

But some day the two will really be equal. What will the prophets of doom croak about then?

Cost of Supreme Court Rulings

Congressman D. J. Lewis of Maryland, known to a host of friends as "Davy John," has compiled a list of Supreme Court decisions which hit the national revenue, and made as good a computation as possible of the sums lost in that way. Here is a part of his summing up:

Repudiation of income tax, 1894	$1,500,000,000
Exemption of state securities from tax	2,000,000,000
Exemption of state officers and employees	1,000,000,000
State lease cases	3,000,000,000
Exemption of stock dividends	1,060,000,000
Evasion of surtaxes	7,000,000,000
Invalidation of Agricultural Adjustment Act	1,017,000,000
Total	$16,577,000,000

Practically all the revenue thus lost was "saved" by the rich and ultra-rich. Nearly all the terrific sum, aside from that lost by invalidating the income tax law, has been sacrificed in the last twenty years.

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Two Problems of Democracy

By PROFESSOR LEON J. RICHARDSON

The history of education parallels in certain respects the history of the elective franchise. Voting was once a royal prerogative, exercised alone by a chieftain or autocratic ruler. Later it was a privilege enjoyed by nobles or individuals of wealth. Not long ago it belonged to one sex. It may now be exercised in our country by all persons who are of age. As the right has been extended to more and more people, individuals have come to care less and less about it. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. When elections are held, newspapers carry on campaigns exhorting voters to vote. In times of unusual stress political agencies have been known even to transport citizens to the polls. Here is one of the problems of democracy.

Education was originally limited to a few. We catch glimpses of early times when no one in a community seems to have been educated except the prophet, seer, or medicine man. Learning was later extended to groups, such as the ruling class and the wealthy; during centuries in Europe it was mainly persons of aristocratic connection who sought higher education. Others who aspired to such things were frowned upon. Rare were cases, like Charles Lamb, where persons rose from lowly origins to intellectual distinction. For the sake of our democracy it became important to have the people educated. Even so our schools and colleges were long attended, as in the old world, chiefly by the sons of the well-to-do and the cultured. A change, however, set in. Horace Mann advocated a school system in which all the youth should be trained. The movement gained impetus. Now persons from all levels of society not only receive elementary education, but go on by thousands to the high school and the university.

These educational facilities, being common, are not always highly prized. Some enter college merely with athletic or social aims, thus clogging the way for others. Even the educated themselves do not always serve the general good, as was often done when fewer were trained and learning entailed high responsibility. Here lies another of democracy's problems. Education in the future will probably not be limited, but will be better related to social life. The well educated will be led to take their proper part in government. Speaking of the old days when culture was the leaven of society, Dr. Eugene W. Hilgard once said: "You will see a mediocrity in this country and throughout the western world, which is the price of lifting the masses. Since that upward course is theirs by right, it must be pleasantly borne. The leaven will appear to be lost, but really it never can be. We cannot fail."

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Carpenters' Home for Aged

Delegates to the last American Federation of Labor convention had an opportunity to inspect the $3,000,000 Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla.

They were escorted by William Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Union, through what appeared to be a palatial Florida hotel, and noted that a union carpenter on reaching the age of 65 can get:

(1) A modernly furnished hotel room, (2) three scientifically planned meals every day, (3) daily laundry and barber service, (4) new clothes whenever they are needed, (5) tobacco, stationery, stamps and other incidentals, (6) and nothing to worry about.

Everything is free. Shoe shines cost nothing, and residents need not even buy the horseshoes they pitch outside under the shady oaks.

The home has recreation facilities a-plenty. An eighteen-hole golf course whose fairways wind among bearing citrus groves on the shores of Lake Gibson is only one of the sports attractions.

Retired carpenters may go boating and fish in the lake. They can play shuffleboard, roque, or bowl on lawn courts. Inside they have a well-equipped library, billiard, card and game rooms.

It's leisure all the time and they are not called upon even to walk up and down the stairs. Ramps in the big three-story main building make stair-climbing unnecessary.

If a man becomes ill he goes into a modernly-equipped hospital with a capacity for forty beds. Physicians' and nursing service and drugs all are free. A Lakeland dentist is in attendance.

The carpenters get all this for payment of 35 cents a month with their union dues. When they are in the union for thirty-five years and reach the age of 65, they lay aside their tools and retire. The average age of members in the home is 74.

The home, situated four miles north of Lakeland, has 1900 acres in its grounds and 900 acres of this is in bearing citrus. It is a complete community in itself, with its own ice and power plants, laundry, livestock and farm. The carpenters are particularly proud of their theater, with seats for 1000, where motion picture programs and other entertainments are given at regular intervals.

Please the Court, There's No Hurry!

A darky in Texas was tried for murder and found guilty. When it came time to pronounce sentence the judge said: "John Johnson, you have been found guilty of the crime of murder and the sentence of the court is that on the first day of August you be taken to a spot contiguous to the county jail and there hung by the neck until you are dead. Have you anything to say?" "Well, no, yer honor, I don't guess I'se got anything to say, 'cept one thing, yer honor. You don't mean this comin' August, do you?"

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Labor's Best Tool

(From "The New Republic")

Much has been said about the failures of the federal government in holding the way open for the unions, less about the capacity of the unions to proceed along the ways that are open, or to force a way for themselves. Yet the latter is, in the end, by far the more important issue. Legislation can do no more than assure that labor has legal rights, if indeed it can do that. Section 7a was important chiefly in arousing hope and confidence; the fulfilment of that hope rests fully as much upon the competence of organized labor as upon the attitude of public officials and employers.

The sooner those responsible for union organization in the United States wake up to these facts, the sooner they will begin to provide a more solid basis for a revivified labor movement than a few laws passed by Congress or the appointment of friendly governmental agents. Many unions and their leaders long ago came to this conclusion, and went on to the second state, of active organization, with its usual accompaniment of agitation and collective action. The gaining and keeping of members, and the representation of their interest before employers and boards is, of course, the main business of active union workers. But even this second stage, however successful it may be temporarily, is only half the battle. Seasoned and permanent unions require seasoned and enthusiastic members, led by able officials. The heart of the labor movement consists of a body of faith, of knowledge and of competence that must be learned and must be constantly refreshed. While the natural impulses of unorganized workers may be sufficient to draw them into unions under favorable conditions, they are no more than raw recruits until the unions have educated them. Education for leaders and organizers is also just as necessary if the movement is to take proper advantage of the opportunities at hand.

The point of all this is that no activity of the trade-union movement is more important, particularly at this juncture, than labor education. Labor education sometimes has a dull or irrelevant sound, due to the fact that it is occasionally misconceived as handing down dead knowledge from above, or as a collection of frills having only the vaguest connection with the business of the labor movement, such as dancing or pageantry. True labor education, however, has always gone on in vital organizations, even before the phrase was ever invented, through eager discussion of social or political theories, of the future of society, of the proper form and function of unions. And organized education has long since domesticated itself and has been adapted to the needs of the unions in such progressive bodies for instance, as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has been the pioneer of the movement in this country. The large body of competence that such organizations have developed is chiefly responsible for the fact that

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they have been able to take exceptional advantage of the opportunities offered by new legislation.

Nowadays, with the rapid growth of membership, labor education even of the most elementary character is more necessary than ever. The raw recruits frequently do not know how to conduct a meeting, or how to draw up demands, or begin to bargain. They are ignorant of the history of their union and of the movement as a whole, and their knowledge of the theories behind the movement is so elementary that they may be a prey to propaganda of employers or even of fascistic groups. Such pamphlets as have recently been issued by the educational department of the I. L. G. W. U.—"Introducing Your Union," "You and Your Union," "How to Conduct a Union Meeting" and "Structure and Functioning of the I. L. G. W. U."—are models of the way to meet such needs.

Desirable as is education from the point of view of union activity, it is even more desirable if organized labor is to contribute what is expected of it toward the building of a better world. Everyone who has hopes of such a world is dependent on the intelligence and conviction of the labor movement. Officials buried in the details of the day's work, or flushed with the success of recent growth, or harried by failure and disappointment, should take thought that there can be no labor movement worthy of the name without those cultural activities that give solidarity and direction to the organized masses. Education, both of the rank and file and of emergent leadership, is the only means to this end.

Labor Spy Outfit Is Denied Franchise

Labor spying activities of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, Inc., have cost that firm its license to do business in Minnesota, it was learned recently.

Farmer-Labor Governor Elmer A. Benson said the agency's license expired last month and that he had refused to renew it.

"My reason for refusing a renewal is that I do not believe it good public policy for any detective agency to operate in Minnesota which carries on espionage activities against organized labor," the governor said.

Benson said the La Follette committee's investigation has shown "Pinkerton service consists largely of espionage directed against organized labor," that the agency "aided clients to evade the Wagner Relations law," that the firm supplies strikebreakers and that its spies have stolen records from union offices and engaged in other illegal activities.

"Those facts satisfy me that the operating of the Pinkerton agency in Minnesota is detrimental to the general welfare of our people."

The governor's refusal to tolerate anti-labor activities is a milestone in American history, says a "Labor" correspondent.

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F. T. P. Offers Chance for Dramatists

Every Northern Californian who has ever entertained a dream of becoming a playwright and seeing his work done professionally on a New York stage is offered an opportunity by the Federal Theater Project. The Dramatists' Guild is offering a cash award of $250 to the winner of the Federal Theaters national American play contest and in addition a minimum run of two weeks at the customary Federal Theaters royalty is guaranteed on a New York stage. Scripts must be submitted on or before September 31, 1937.

The Federal Theaters is particularly eager to obtain scripts based on observation of contemporary American life and the American scene, and will bear its particular needs in mind in making its award. To encourage the younger authors, contestants are limited to those who have not yet achieved in any commercial Broadway production more than one run exceeding three weeks on Broadway or twenty-eight performances on the road.

The Federal Theaters also reserves the right to produce the play, within six months of the first production, in other Federal Theaters throughout the country, all other rights remaining with the author.

The Federal Theater Project will also give professional production, under the Dramatists' Guild 26-A form of contract, to such other plays submitted as seem to its judges worthy of production. Plays to which Federal Theaters reserves such production rights will be announced simultaneously with the announcement of the prize-winning play, and will be produced by mutual agreement with the author. All other plays submitted are released to their respective authors by the announcement of the prize-winning script.

Plays submitted must be the work of residents of the United States of America and must be scripts not previously submitted to any of the established play reading bureaus of the Federal Theater Project.

Scripts must be submitted to the Play Policy Board, Federal Theater Projects, at the Chanin Building, 122 East Forty-second Street, New York City, on or before September 31, 1937, and should be marked "Federal Theater Contest for Dramatists' Guild Prize." Return postage is not required.

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Atomic Energy May Be Utilized Soon

While there is no immediate way known in which energy released from the nucleus of the atom may be put to practical use, it is "probable" that within the lifetime of persons now living such power may be harnessed.

This prediction was made by Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, professor of physics and developer of the world-famous, atom-smashing cyclotron at the University of California, in his commencement address delivered at the Stevens Institute of Technology recently.

Dr. Lawrence admitted that at the present time "we do not see any greater prospect of destroying nuclear matter for power purposes than of cooling the ocean to freezing temperatures and converting the heat released into profitable work."

However, he pointed out that the principle of the equivalence of mass and energy—in other words, that mass may be converted into energy—is none the less of great practical importance. "It is probable," he said, "that in your lifetime and mine this great principle will play a vital role in technical developments which you and I at the moment are not even dreaming of—such has been the history of science."

Should Teach History Backward

History should be taught to school children "backward," Miss R. Monkhouse, adviser and chief inspector to the National (British) Froebel Union, believes.

"The history that is now being made at such rapid speed is the history that is vital for children to know and understand," she said in an address to the Association of Head Mistresses of Preparatory Schools at University College, London.

"The average child's ignorance of modern conditions is shocking. History teaching should start with the life we are living and work back to consider how these things came to be. Past history should be used to illustrate and explain the present world."

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Growth of European Co-operatives

Statistics compiled by the International Co-operative Alliance show a continued growth of consumers' co-operatives in all the democratic countries in Europe in 1936.

Swedish co-operatives boosted their membership by 17,000 during 1936, bringing the total number of members to 585,000, representing more than one-third of the families in Sweden. Co-operative business increased $6,917,000 to total $111,494,000 the past year.

Co-operatives in Norway increased their membership 10,000, making the new total 148,000, approximately one-fourth the nation's families. Co-operative business jumped 12.4 per cent with the turnover of the retail co-operatives totaling $12,400,000. More than 44 per cent of all the commodities handled through co-operative stores was produced in factories owned by the co-operatives, the total co-operative production exceeding $5,000,000 for the first time in the history of the Norwegian co-operatives.

Finnish co-operatives continued to push ahead. The progressive societies, O. T. K., added 8000 new members, bringing the total membership to 273,000. One hundred and thirty-six new stores were opened and business rose 12 per cent to a new high of more than $30,000,000. Turnover of the Co-operative Wholesale O. T. K. gained 27 per cent and is now over $5,000,000. Statistics are not yet available for the neutral co-operatives affiliated with S. O. K., which reported 252,000 members and $42,000,000 business in 1935.

Czechoslovakian co-operatives came through a year of "struggle and progress" with a 12.8 per cent increase in business and 18 per cent gain in production. The business of the co-operative wholesale totaled $7,800,000. Retail co-operatives affiliated with the central union reported a membership of 381,319 and business totaling $35,000,000.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society of France boosted its business 13.4 per cent to a total of $56,000,000. The French co-operatives, which have hitherto produced a very small proportion of the goods distributed, manufactured commodities valued at $3,500,000 for distribution through retail co-operatives.

British co-operatives dwarfed the continental co-operatives in terms of volume, but the percentage gains were slightly behind those in the Scandinavian countries, where the movement is much younger. A membership gain of 330,000 was reported. This brings total membership in British co-operatives to 7,815,000. Business increased $70,000,000, placing the total business for 1936 at $1,170,000,000. Co-operative leaders were greatly elated at the gains, which far exceeded the goals set in the five-year plan.—Co-operative League News Service.

The first law of self-preservation requires that labor unionists purchase their own products.

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Interesting History of Union Printers' Home

By A. H. HOLLAND, Librarian

In eighty years the International Typographical Union has grown to more than just a labor organization. It exceeds, in its scope of activities, the secret orders. The 75,000 members of the International Typographical Union are bound together by the firm ties of self-interest. At no time in its history has it failed in its mission of helpfulness to its members.

The affairs of the International Union have been wisely administered from its inception. The name carries the stamp of dependability. It has the respect of employing printers of its jurisdiction and the confidence of the affiliated. Printing is a highly skilled trade which requires years to master. It calls for the best brains in the mechanical field of endeavor. Banded together, it is expected of printers that their organization should be a leader in the labor world. The Typographical Union accepts this challenge and cites its magnificent accomplishments.

The Union Printers' Home is an outstanding achievement in the Typographical Union's activities. Yet in considering the Home and its mission there must be taken into consideration better wages, shorter hours, out-of-work benefits, mortuary allowance and old-age pensions as accomplished facts for union printers. Over 5000 are receiving the old-age pension of $8 per week.

The battles waged for shorter hours by the Typographical Union have been costly in the winning. For example, the struggle for the eight-hour day in the nineties cost almost four and one-half million dollars; and the drive for the forty-four-hour week in commercial printing establishments in 1921 cost the International Typographical Union $16,000,000. Rightly, the natural conclusion is that the thirty-hour week of the worker in industry today was made possible in a large measure by the printers successfully pioneering the idea.

The Printers' Home is forty-five years old this year, and in that period of time about 6000 men and women have partaken of its good offices. Many have remained in the Home for a short time only, been cured of physical ills and returned to the outside world and industry. Hundreds have found the Home a peaceful haven for their declining years and have entered upon their last long rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

All Members Pay for Maintenance

The idea is entertained in some quarters that the Home is a charitable institution. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Home is maintained solely by the membership of the International Typographical Union through an assessment of 40 cents a month. This is part of the membership's union dues. Having learned the printing trade and become a member of the International Typographical Union, every man is entitled to all the Home can give under certain rules of admission.

When the union printer pays his dues he buys

(Continued on Page Eighty)

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(Continued from Page Seventy-nine)

job security, old-age pension and the accommodations of the Home, and to none other are these privileges available. The 75,000 union printers, from the least known to the most prominent, are equal stockholders in the Union Printers' Home and all other assets of the International Typographical Union. No man is in any sense an object of charity who has wisely provided for his future well-being. No member of the International Typographical Union is assured that there will not come a time in his life when he will be compelled to seek the shelter of the Home.

At this time there are a larger number of residents in the Home—around 400—than at any previous date. There are residents from nearly all the states and from Canada. The average cost to the Home of the individual resident is over $60 per month, though there are many residents who do not require half this amount. The large hospital list and expensive surgical operations are where the big money is spent. In this connection it may be well to state that the Home management does not spare expenses when the life or health of a resident is endangered.

Room for 420 Residents

Attached to the Home is a competent corps of doctors and specialists in the several lines of practice. The Home is thoroughly equipped for the hospitalization of most cases. Those residents who are moderately ill are brought back to health by competent nurses, while getting the best medical attention. There are about seventy tuberculosis patients in the Home and nearly one-half of the 400 residents are continually under the doctors' care. Residents are supplied with serviceable and respectable clothing.

Three building units—main building, north dormitory and sanatorium — contain living rooms for 420 residents. The individual rooms are comfortably furnished, steam heated and the beds are the best. Tub baths, showers and toilets are convenient for everybody. The idea of cleanliness is a fetish to the Home management, and the buildings, rooms and halls are constantly being renovated.

The average number of Home employees is more than 100. Whenever possible Home employees are recruited from members of union labor. Provision is made to feed over 500 people at each meal. The food is wholesome and prepared in a palatable manner. Especial diets are served the sick, suitable to their peculiar needs. The service is prompt and satisfactory.

A Magnificent Show Place

The buildings and grounds of the Printers' Home make a magnificent show place, and thousands of sightseers inspect the institution every year. To the outsider the Home is a source of keen speculation and lively interest. The union printers who visit the Home go away with a better conception of the worth of their affiliation with the International Typographical Union and proud that they have a part in it all.

While the physical and material welfare of the residents is safeguarded, they are provided the means of social enjoyment and amusement and mental recreation. There are over 12,000 volumes on the shelves of the Home library. Here is a wide range of reading to suit almost any taste.

The life expectancy of printers has been in-

(Continued on Page Eighty-one)

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creased many years because of the union's successful drive for better working conditions. There are numerous residents of the Home 60, 70 and even 80 years of age.

Within the International Typographical Union there exists for business convenience the Home Corporation, which directs the financial affairs and other activities of the institution. The board of trustees of the Home consists of seven representative brethren.

Praise for Superintendent and Matron

More than a million dollars has been spent in permanent improvements on the Home property, an absolutely essential outlay.

In nine years the number of residents accommodated has doubled. The capacity of the Home for the safety and comfort of all residents has increased more than one hundred fold. The beauty and attractiveness of the Home property is incomparable with former years.

James McCoy has been superintendent of the Home for some years. He has been fair and considerate in his association with the residents of the Home and has earned their respect and friendship. Mrs. McCoy as matron of the Home is to be praised for the singular success of her efforts to bring comfort and happiness into the lives of the residents. She has earned their love and admiration.

Jurisdictional Strife

The American Federation of Labor has threatened to extend its waterfront fight with the Committee for Industrial Organization to deep sea shipping.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L. affiliate, announced he had written to A. J. McCarthy, chairman of the New York Shipping Association, for passes to allow his organizers to board deep sea ships.

Protesting the granting of passes to I. L. A. organizers on coastwise steamers, the National Maritime Union, C. I. O. affiliate, called a strike against six steamship lines.

SHIPPING MUNITIONS TO WAR ZONES

Actually there is a war going on in China without a declaration of war, and we are permitted to send all kinds of arms and ammunition and implements of war to both sides to kill and maim and destroy property. I think that is against the wishes and the intent of the peace-loving American people.—Representative Hamilton Fish.

TAKES IN A LOT OF TERRITORY

Said the Cynic, "I could have made a better world than this." Said the Sage, "That is why God put you here. Go do it."—S. W. Grafflin.

War's Effect on Shipping

The "undeclared war" in China is having a serious effect on San Francisco shipping.

Due to the recent destruction of their piers at Shanghai, and the ever-increasing war risk, the N. Y. K. Line has definitely eliminated Shanghai as a port of call. Ships of the line will proceed to Hong Kong instead, directly from Japan.

The Mitsui Line henceforth will keep its ships off the Shanghai run. The line used Shanghai only as a secondary port.

The Dollar Line reported the loss of approximately 100 passengers aboard the President Coolidge, which sailed for the Orient last week. Almost all passengers for China have canceled reservations.

Fear of more serious conflict has been the main reason for cancellation, officials said.

But while bookings to China showed a considerable drop, passenger agents could not point to any appreciable cut in sailings or bookings for Japan.

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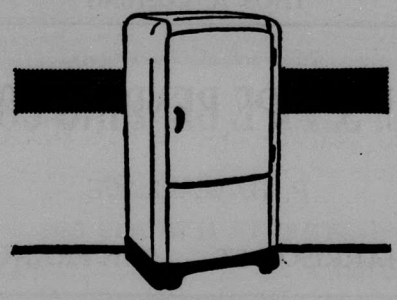

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A Year's Activities of California Federation

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR
Secretary of California State Federation of Labor

New records in mass organization have been written into the annals of the California State Federation of Labor since last Labor Day.

In one of the swiftest and most successful membership drives in the history of the Federation, more than 75,000 bona fide American workers have been enlisted from the state's great agricultural industry into American Federation of Labor unions.

The Committee for Industrial Organization, which sought to hoodwink agricultural workers and sell them out, suffered one of its most serious defeats by quick action on the part of sincere and loyal leaders and right thinking by the workers themselves.

The story begins at the last convention of the State Federation, when organization of agricultural workers in the field and in the canneries and packing houses was an important issue and became an edict of the convention.

The state-wide committee for agricultural organization was authorized and began its work. In February of this year a convention of delegates from all federal chartered unions in the agricultural industry, as well as independent unions, was held in San Francisco.

Then and there the communists, now so prominently affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, set their trap for the many thousands of workers in the state's greatest industry. By domination of an experienced racketeer over delegates who had little if any experience in unionization they succeeded in obtaining virtual control of an elected sub-committee named to work out organization plans.

Plan to Raid Treasury Foiled

By the same system of domination the insincere leaders of this sub-committee then induced the group to agree to plans to raid the treasury of the State Federation. They asked $5000 from the organization fund set up by the 1936 convention.

Ostensibly the money was to be used for honest organization of the agricultural workers. In truth it was to be used to organize these thousands of workers for the benefit of the communist-C. I. O. combine, rob them of their money, and sell them down the river.

The executive council of the State Federation knew what was afoot. When the sub-committee appeared at its March meeting in Sacramento and asked for the $5000 organization money, the previously considered plan of organization through such a group was rejected because of the racketeering proclivities of its leaders, and the request refused.

Defeated in their plot, the communist-C. I. O. combine hatched a new one. Small groups, many of them known communists, applied for federal charters for cannery and agricultural workers' unions in various communities. These groups elected their own "stooges" and by the usual communist-C. I. O. program of minority control attempted to dominate the thousands of workers in the various areas where they were operating.

Investigation of these activities was made, and when the fakers refused the majority of workers the democratic right of electing their own officers,

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facts were reported to the American Federation of Labor, and the charters revoked. In each case new charters were issued and installed under jurisdiction of the State Federation.

Response of the honest American workers to the new and legitimate A. F. of L. unions was immediate, whole-hearted, and enlightening. The workers discovered that they had originally joined what they thought were bona fide unions, only to discover they were being robbed and dictated to by fakers. They turned their backs on such weasels and readily joined the legitimate unions by the thousands.

Support of President Green

In some areas original charters were not revoked. The sincere workers routed the racketeers themselves, and proceeded with a program of legitimate organization under direction of the A. F. of L. instead of the communist-C. I. O. combine.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor gave his whole-hearted support to the California program of purging the ranks of legitimate labor of illegitimate promoters who seek to serve another master and their own selfish ends.

In the Stockton cannery situation one George Woolf, an official of the Alaska Cannery Workers' Union, and virtually self-appointed chairman of the agricultural sub-committee disbanded by the executive council, wrote direct to Green regarding the charter revocation there.

But Green knew the picture from reliable sources. His reply to Woolf was an indictment of the whole rotten scheme of the sell-out fakers and complete indorsement of the activities of the sincere leaders and organizers of the State Federation.

In San Jose seven men attempted to control the Cannery Workers' Union. When their charter was revoked for refusal to give the workers their democratic rights the next move in their plot was an attempt to create open rebellion against all A. F. of L. groups in the area. Thousands of workers gave their answer by joining and supporting bona fide A. F. of L. groups.

Numerous similar situations could be detailed, but needlessly, for the communist-C. I. O. combine scheme is basically to be scented in all such cases. The results of their defeat are clearly apparent by the present day substantial and honest membership in the A. F. of L. groups.

The menace of the combine and the reaction of the workers against it awoke the bosses from their lethargy.

When officials of the State Federation proposed that each of the bona fide cannery workers' unions democratically elect a committee to meet together with Federation officials and map a program for a blanket agreement for all such workers, the bosses became wide awake.

These committees from all cannery workers' unions agreed to the blanket agreement plan for all such unions in northern and central California.

Highest Wage In Nation

After two weeks of negotiations an agreement was reached for the entire canning industry with the employers. It was approved by the rank and file membership of the unions in accordance with the democratic principles of the A. F. of L., and soon signed by all parties.

The agreement gives workers an increased wage ranging around 5 per cent, lessens their hours, and improves working conditions.

Today northern and central California cannery workers, numbering more than 60,000 men and women, are the highest paid of any such group in the nation, thanks to the guarantees which the A. F. of L. is able to make on the sanctity of contracts and its general sincerity.

Fruit and vegetable workers in the Salinas-Watsonville lettuce area were legitimately organized, and by honest negotiation a 5-cents-an-hour wage increase was won for them through the Federation.

Organization in the little known dried fruit and

(Continued on Page Eighty-four)

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Walter McGovern

(Continued from Page Eighty-three)

nut packing industry is proceeding rapidly, with more than 10,000 of the potential 20,000 workers enrolled.

In toto, since the Federation set out to smash the fake program of the communist-C. I. O. combine, eighteen legitimate federal chartered A. F. of L. unions have been organized in the three groups so intimately associated with the farm and canning industry of the state.

They have a membership of approximately 75,000, and are paying their per capita tax, which is something that cannot be said for some of the unions that are either "on the fence" as between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., or that are known to be led by the combine leaders.

The success of the organization program has led officers and members of the now existing unions to apply for a national charter for agricultural workers, under which it is proposed that each group shall have its own local.

Sincere effort and the honest and alert activities of a group of leaders and organizers are responsible for this great stride forward in the California labor movement. Sincerity has won over insincerity, Americanism over communism, and honesty over dishonesty.

Eighteen New Unions

The organization campaign will go forward steadily, and we know from responses will be even more successful.

The eighteen new unions already created in the campaign are divided into the following groups:

Cannery Workers' Unions: No. 20324, Sacramento; No. 20676, Stockton; No. 20592, Modesto; No. 20794, Richmond; No. 20823, Rio Vista; No. 20843, southern Alameda County; No. 20852, Santa Clara County; No. 20889, Kingsburg, Fresno County; No. 20905, northern Alameda County; No. 21029, Solano County; No. 21004, Yuba and Sutter counties; No. 21106, San Francisco.

Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Unions: No. 20973, Monterey County; No. 20990, Santa Cruz County.

Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Unions: No. 21084, Santa Clara County; No. 21128, Sacramento County; and a new one in Alameda County.

Packers and Preserve Workers' Union No. 20989, San Francisco.

Reducing W. P. A. Rolls

Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins has announced that 129,000 persons have left W. P. A. rolls in the last four weeks, reducing employment to the level necessitated by the curtailed 1938 budget.

Hopkins at his first press conference since last May announced that W. P. A. employment stood at 1,527,450 during the week ended August 14.

This is approximately one-half of the number employed at W. P. A.'s peak eighteen months ago.

Hopkins was confident the rolls would be reduced even more in the next two months.

HOME WORK AND MINIMUM WAGE

Rhode Island, in making its 30-cent minimum wage rate for women and minors in jewelry manufacturing mandatory, has taken a significant step in prohibiting industrial home work in the industry.

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Labor Day Recognized By Forty-eight States

Labor Day as a general holiday was started on its way by the Central Labor Union of New York City on May 8, 1882, when the Council adopted the idea, presented by P. J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that one day of the year should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women.

The Central Labor Union held the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on the first Monday in September, 1882, after which many municipal councils passed ordinances making the first Monday in September a municipal holiday.

It was not, however, until 1887 that the states began to fall in line and pass laws making Labor Day a legal state holiday.

The first state law was enacted by Oregon in 1887; the legislature designated the first Saturday in June as Labor Day, but in September, 1893, changed the date to the first Monday in September. The legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York followed in quick succession, all of them enacting Labor Day laws in 1887. Wyoming was the forty-eighth State to come under the Labor Day influence, the legislature enacting a Labor Day law in 1923.

Priest Speaks for Strikers

A Roman Catholic priest called upon the public at Quebec, Canada, recently to side with 10,000 textile workers whose strike, called several weeks ago, closed or reduced operation at ten mills in the province.

The Rev. Father Lavergne, pastor of the Church of Notre Dame de Grace, charged the provincial government had betrayed the workers and used its police power "against the weak and in favor of the strong."

The priest charged that the government sided with the Dominion Textile Company because it was a large source of tax revenue. He said the company paid its employees starvation wages.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH

North Carolina has set a new high—surpassing most of the northern states in its hours and child labor standards. North Carolina and South Carolina adopted a 16-year minimum age limit for industrial employment. Oklahoma was the first state to pass—this year—a minimum wage law for men and women, both.

Super Highway Planned

Jobs for 100,000 workers continuing over a period of more than four years are visualized in the proposed new super highway from Boston to Washington. The stupendous project, consisting of two four-lane concrete strips separated by a central parkway, would be built at a minimum grade, and passing around practically all cities and towns.

In the matter of construction, supervision of traffic and regulation of tolls, the road would be under the sole control of a commission or authority set up by the federal government.

There will be no grade crossings, and entry upon the road will be at toll gates established at appropriate points along the way. The road would pass within easy travel distance of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but be removed from the heavily traveled thoroughfares of those cities.

The outlay would be covered by a bond issue, in the same manner as the Holland tunnel and George Washington bridge in New York and the Delaware river bridge in Philadelphia have been built. Construction of the road by private capital, and not at public expense, would involve no outlay or increase in debt of either the federal government or of any of the state governments.

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Buying Power Vital

By EDWARD A. FILENE
Boston Department Store Owner and Advocate of High Wages

These are days when the people must be served; not merely when they should be, but when they must. These are days when profits become impossible unless the people are served. Which means that business, to be intelligent today, must study the whole problem of production and distribution from the standpoint of what course will serve the mass consumer best.

The reason is plain. If the masses are not adequately served our whole modern civilization goes into a tailspin. Nothing short of an abundant distribution to the people of the things which the people themselves produce and want can now preserve our economic equilibrium.

All real solutions, therefore, of all our most serious problems, must be democratic. They must be based upon the necessity of getting more and more things into the hands of more and more people—and not merely things but the things which the people themselves most wish to have—and more and more power, including buying power, into the people's hands.

This, of course, is because we have learned how to produce so abundantly. It is because man could not let well enough alone, and kept discovering better and better ways of getting his work done; and because, if the people cannot enjoy the greater and greater benefits of all this, production cannot sell adequately and work has to stop. Then there is depression, unemployment, breakdown, war and chaos.

Buying Power Imperative

War is definitely a problem of distribution, and can be abolished only by democratic distribution—distribution to all the peoples of the things which they must have if they are to live peacefully and happily.

Unemployment is obviously a problem of distribution, and can be abolished only by a more and more abundant distribution to all the people of the goods and services which they themselves desire.

It is time we got over the notion that unemployment can be abolished merely by putting people to work. For what we mean by unemployment is not mere unemployment but its accompaniment—that is, inability to buy and to enjoy the good things of life.

Planning Is Needed

To solve your problems we must learn to produce and to distribute to the best advantage of all the people, and to employ the people generally in such production and distribution. This, of course, will require nation-wide planning of the highest order; but before we can have such nation-wide planning we must have nation-wide understanding and nation-wide co-operation.

Policy of "Economic Disarmament"

Secretary of State Hull has expressed his appreciation of the resolution adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor which congratulated the State Department on the extension of the reciprocal trade agreement act and thanked the Secretary for his "distinguished leadership in furthering reciprocal trade agreements."

The labor resolution stated that "American high tariffs during the post-war era had established a precedent for upbuilding of trade barriers on a world-wide scale" and the "present change in policy constitutes the most realistic contribution which the United States could possibly make toward international economic disarmament." It indorsed the "equitable treatment of all nations who refrain from trade discrimination against us, as provided in the 'most favored nation' clause of the Trade Agreements Act."

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Prison-Made Goods

By MATTHEW WOLL
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor

The question of the competition of convict-made goods in the open market has always been a subject of grave concern to labor. As early as 1881, when the first convention of the American Federation of Labor met in the City of Pittsburgh, there was written into the platform of the earliest constitution this statement of broad social purposes:

"We demand repeal of laws permitting prison contract labor, which is a species of slavery in its worst form, as it pauperizes free labor, demoralizes the honest manufacturer, and degrades the very criminal whom it employs."

Every year since 1881 the labor movements of the various states have more or less consistently urged legislation to provide for a state-use program, which would provide that prison products should not compete on the open market but should be used within the confines of state institutions. But, like so many other of our modern problems, the competition of convict-made goods has flowed over state boundaries and it became clear many years ago that a systematic effort should be made to prevent the shipment of convict-made goods from one state to the other.

The story of the sweating of prison labor has been repeated from one end of the country to the other, but it still remains true that wherever no specific legislation stands on the statute books restricting the market for prison-made goods there you have the exploitation of the prisoner on the one hand and the exploitation of the public on the other. The prisoner is exploited because his labor is forced labor; the public is exploited because, at the peril frequently of its health, it is buying very inferior goods at only apparently bargain prices.

British Labor Congress

Nearly sixty resolutions on a great variety of topics appear on the preliminary agenda of the sixty-ninth British Trades Union Congress which opens on September 6, at Norwich, England. The Congress will assemble under the presidency of Ernest Bevin and will continue for the five following days.

A dozen resolutions on the shorter working week and holidays with pay testify to the interest taken by the unions on this question. Among them are resolutions urging the Trades Union Congress general council to use its utmost effort to effect this reform, including the promotion of a nation-wide campaign. One proposal is that working hours should be limited to a maximum of forty per week without reductions of wages; another deplores the attitude of the British government in its opposition to the shorter working week; and a third protests strongly against the omission of any regulation in the new factory bill governing hours of labor for adult male workers.

On holidays with pay the general council is thanked for its efforts in one resolution, and another urges continuance of the effort with the object of securing for all workers in industry two weeks' annual holiday with full pay; while a third deplores the failure of the government to give effect to important conventions on this and other matters adopted by the International Labor Conference.

Exploitation of youth in industry is the subject of two resolutions, urging protective legislation; one proposing that the school-leaving age should be raised to 16, with adequate maintenance allowances, a minimum wage scale in accordance with age, the forty-hour week, and provision for technical training.

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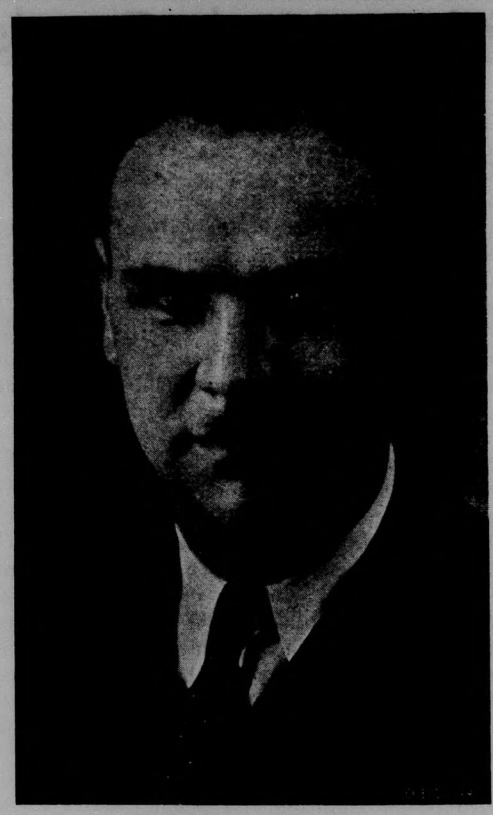

JOHN F. SHELLEY
President San Francisco Labor Council

Conditions in Germany

In the magazine section of the San Francisco "Chronicle" appeared an article by Eugene J. Young regarding present conditions in Germany. The concluding paragraphs of the story, the preceding part of which dealt with both internal and foreign matters as affecting the people of that nation, are as follows:

"There is again widespread grumbling over conditions, according to reports that have come past the rigid censorships. While the Nazis have always said many years must be taken for the work of making the country free and strong economically the people are not showing the patience necessary.

"They are rebellious against the extreme privations to which they are being subjected and are ripe for suggestions that better ways can be found to solve problems.

"The farming population is also highly aggrieved. Under General Goering's administration of the present four-year plan many of their products have been virtually requisitioned at what they consider low prices and often they have been left without sufficient supplies to feed themselves and their stock properly and to provide seeds for the next season. Labor also resents its low wages and the many levies made on it by the state and the Nazi party.

"When to these factors is added the feeling stirred up by the war on religion it can be seen that the powerful moderates may feel that the time is coming when they must assert themselves. That would not necessarily mean the overthrow of Hitler but it might mean such pressure on him that he would have to give way on extreme policies."

LABOR LAW ADMINISTRATION

Everyone knows that the job of state labor law administration increasingly requires experience and technical knowledge. How to get the requisite knowledge and experience has always been a problem. Now the Wisconsin Industrial Commission and the University of Wisconsin are co-operating in giving a training course in labor law administration.

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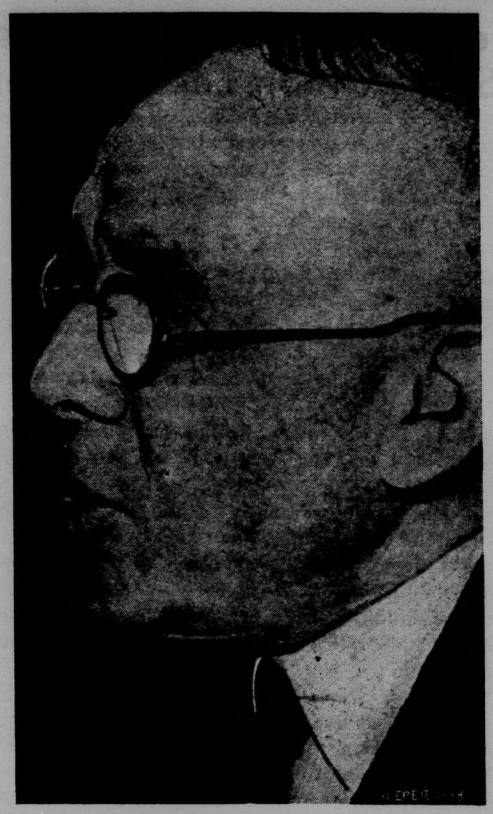

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary San Francisco Labor Council

Enormous Liquor Taxes

Despite heavy taxes, the per capita consumption of liquor in the country today is just about half what it was in 1916, considered the last comparable year.

The Distilled Spirits Institute reports that the liquor business in 1936 paid into the federal treasury the sum of $846,927,355.

In that year wet states with a population of 67,342,000 consumed 139,500,000 gallons of liquor, or about two gallons per person, the institute reports. In 1936 wet states had a population of 116 millions and consumed about 130 million gallons, or slightly more than a gallon per person. Total consumption was 7 per cent below that of 1916.

Of the $846,927,355 government revenue, $612,581,000 went to the federal government in customs and taxes. To the state, in taxation, license fees or through the state stores, went $252,245,476.

Income Tax Higher

Federal revenues from liquor are up 97 per cent since 1916, but it is the states that find the real bonanza in liquor as compared with other days.

Where they took nineteen million dollars in 1916, they get 264 million today—an increase of 1272 per cent.

New York, with gallonage and license fees, but no monopoly system, made forty-one million dollars on liquor last year to lead all other states. Pennsylvania and Ohio, with state store systems, were second and third, and then came California, Illinois, Michigan and New Jersey, all with net returns of more than ten million dollars. Pennsylvania's net reached twenty-nine million dollars and Ohio's reached twenty-six million dollars.

Only the income tax ranks above the alcoholic beverage industry as a federal revenue producer, the report states.

NEW LABOR TEMPLE FOR SEATTLE

The movement for a new labor temple to house the unions in Seattle has taken definite form and a committee has been appointed to carry the project to every organization for approval. Stockholders of the present building have voted to increase the capitalization of the association from $50,000 to $250,000 in the move to finance construction of a new building at Third avenue and Broad street.

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Texas' Governor Decrees State Union Label Week

Governor James V. Allred of Texas, in response to the request of the Union Label Leagues in Texas, issued a proclamation for a Union Label Week in the "Lone Star" state, beginning Labor Day, September 6.

This is said to be the second state-wide Union Label Week to be held this year, the first one being in Utah.

The text of the governor's proclamation follows:

Text of Proclamation

"To all to Whom These Presents Shall Come:

"Whereas, The cause of union labor can be benefited by the purchase of goods bearing the union label; and

"Whereas, Union Label Leagues have been organized in the various communities of Texas for the purpose of pledging members to purchase only those manufactured products which bear the emblem of union label, signifying that 'sweatshops' and child labor will not be increased by such purchases; and

"Whereas, State Union Label Weeks in other states have resulted in increased purchases of merchandise bearing the union label; and

"Whereas, As governor I am requested by the Texas State Federation of Labor to set aside such a week in Texas; now, therefore,

"I, James V. Allred, governor of the State of Texas, do hereby set aside and proclaim the week beginning with Labor Day, Monday, September 6, 1937, as State Union Label Week in Texas, and I call upon all the citizens of our state interested in the welfare and progress of the labor movement to observe this week in a fitting manner.

"In testimony, I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused the seal of state to be impressed hereon at Austin, this, the 31st day of July, A. D., 1937.

"JAMES V. ALLRED, Governor of Texas."

Approved by Ornburn

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting favorably on the action of Governor Allred, said he was greatly pleased with the growth of union label sentiment throughout the entire country. He pointed out that Union Label Weeks have been proclaimed by mayors of many cities and are being held during the week preceding or following Labor Day.

Ornburn will deliver an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Labor Day which will be picked up by the various Labor Day celebrations in connection with the union label drive.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS

While it is certain that much of the unemployment caused by the march of technical advance is absorbed by new occupations born of new industries, it is equally true that in the meantime labor may pay a heavy price through the readjustment and adaptations necessary on the part of workers whose jobs are affected by change. Employers likewise are deeply affected by swift technological changes producing obsolescence and displacement of capital investment.

SPLENDID SAFETY RECORDS

To show what can be done by conscious effort, a forge shop in the Philadelphia Navy Yard employing nearly 300 men has not had a lost-time accident in over five years. There is a navy machine shop that has not had any kind of accident for five years, and a foundry with a perfect record for ten years. And the Soil Conservation Service reports nearly two-thirds reduction in accidents among its total personnel in 1936.

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Building Trades Peace Assured by Agreement

An agreement which both parties declare will stabilize the construction industry in San Francisco was signed last week between the Building Trades Employers' Association and several trades unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, after negotiations extending for six months.

The agreement provides for arbitration in cases of disputes over wages, hours or working conditions and sets up a joint board of fourteen members, seven from the Building Trades Council and seven from the employers, to assist in settlement.

The conference board, in case of disputes, will select an arbitration board. A common date for beginning and ending all trade agreements between unions and trade associations is proposed. One date suggested was May 1.

Will Make for Stabilization

James Rickets, business representative of the Building Trades Council, declared the new agreement is of great importance to the building industry and will make for stabilization of conditions in that industry.

Building trades unions signing the agreement included carpenters, painters, steamfitters, elevator constructors, glaziers, steam shovelmen and dredgermen, asbestos workers, marble masons, granite cutters, millmen and cabinet workers and ornamental iron workers.

In order to reach agreements by the proposed starting date, May 1, the unions and trade associations will hold conferences starting February 1 of each year in attempts to reach mutually satisfactory agreements.

In all cases of disputes arising, the joint conference board will be called in and if that move fails prior to March 15, the matter will be submitted to an arbitration board, the decision to be binding.

To Be No Stoppage of Work

The way is open to all building trades unions and associations to become parties to the agreement at any time. Resignation from the agreement must be served in writing upon the joint conference board. It then becomes effective ninety days later.

Provisions are that there shall be no stoppage of work owing to strikes or lockouts due to disputes arising between organizations which are parties to the agreement. In case of jurisdictional disputes, crafts working a job are to continue to work pending a decision.

John R. Cahill, employers' representative, declared the agreement is a guarantee to the public that both employers and unions are prepared to see there will be no cessation of work in the future since the agreement provides for arbitration.

DEATHS PER MILLION TONS

Accident rates in coal mining have dropped to three deaths annually per million tons of coal produced, from an average of five fatalities per million tons per year a quarter of a century ago. During the four-year period, 1907-1910, there were sixty-seven major coal mine disasters in the United States, causing 2249 deaths. In the four years, 1933-1936, there were twelve major disasters, causing 101 deaths. A few of our coal mines have operated two or more years without a single lost-time accident.

COLLECTING WAGE CLAIMS

To show what help the state labor department can be to workers, more than $1,000,000 in wage claims was collected for workers in 1935-36 by the labor departments of twenty-two states. Over half of this sum was collected by California alone. The average claim settled was for $30, though it ran considerably higher in some states. Collection of wage claims was undertaken for the first time in 1936 by seventeen states.

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Origin of Labor Day Described by Founder

P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and often described as the "Father of Labor Day," wrote an article for the October, 1897, issue of the "American Federationist," the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, entitled "Origin and Significance of Labor Day."

In addition to his official connection with the Carpenters and Joiners' Brotherhood, McGuire was elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor at its first annual meeting in 1886, holding that office during 1887 and 1888. He was elected second vice-president of the Federation in 1889, first vice-president in 1890, and continued to serve as a member of the Executive Council until 1900.

The following is the text of Mr. McGuire's article on Labor Day:

Dedicated to Civilization

On this day the hosts of labor shout their hosannahs!

From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Honors Working Men and Women

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, yea the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and leading them to better conditions. It came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

Labor Day's Birth

On May 8, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-co-operative plan, viz:

Each union or organization should get as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the profits to the society selling them. Each society should be allowed to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end each of the bodies participating should contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

First Monday in September Chosen

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit. But none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant

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season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

First Labor Day Festival

The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City on September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on, it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed today in every city of the land.

The plan was next indorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City councils and State Legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday, by act of Congress.

There was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too significant for Presidents, Governors, Mayors, City Councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were harmless fanatics.

Power of Trade Unions

Now, they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized. What mighty portent is in their movement! In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another, day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish?

In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor, they can right every wrong, and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people.

To Check Chiselers

Governor Merriam is reported to have said he was not ready to announce his appointment of the two new members to the State Welfare Board, although Frank Y. McLaughlin, former state relief director, and now director of concessions for the Golden Gate Exposition, is expected to be named to one of the places.

Mrs. Florence L. Turner, State Director of Social Welfare, will be retained in that position under the reorganization of the board as provided by an enactment of the recent Legislature.

Erwin Hirschfelder of San Francisco is slated to be elected chairman of the board by his colleagues.

Following up its policy of prosecuting chiselers of old-age security funds, the State Social Welfare Board called on the attorney general to force district attorneys and boards of supervisors of counties to begin legal action against violators of the law.

Under the law, effective August 27, the county officers may institute actions to recover county funds paid illegally to old-age security recipients and may begin law suits to force children to support their parents. The law which expires forced parents to sue their children for support.

HOSIERY WORKERS SIGN

Continuation of peace in the unionized portion of the hosiery industry is assured for another year with the signing of an agreement between the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America. The agreement provides for numerous increases in many classifications of work. It is announced the raises average from 8 to 10 per cent as a whole. The forty-hour work-week is maintained, together with the machinery for impartial arbitration of all disputes.

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Unions and Exposition Enter Into Agreement

An agreement between the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council on the one hand and the Golden Gate International Exposition on the other gives assurance of harmonious relations between employer and employee during the construction period and the continuance of the Exposition. The agreement was released last Friday to the press.

The following is the final draft, pledge and covenant of the San Francisco Labor Council and San Francisco Building Trades Council relative to the building and operation of the Golden Gate International Exposition:

"(1) The San Francisco Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council will cooperate with the Exposition Company, all exhibitors and all participants, to the fullest possible extent.

"(2) All materials and manufactured appliances entering into or used in connection with the erection and construction of the Exposition, and entering into or used in connection with the unpacking, erection, installation and operation of exhibits, shall be handled and placed without discrimination. Fabrication of materials for construction purposes shall be performed by firms in the San Francisco Bay area employing workmen in accord with Section 10 below.

"(3) Nothing shall be done by any union which will limit the number of men permitted to work, nor which will in any sense limit the output of said employees engaged on any Exposition work.

"(4) There shall be no prohibitive examination of applicants for membership in any union or for a permit to work. Request by the Exposition directors or employing contractors for workmen shall be in accord with Section 10 below.

"(5) During the construction and operation of the Exposition established laws and rules of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and San Francisco Labor Council will be maintained during the life of any contract.

"(6) In case of question as to which union has jurisdiction over a certain class of work there is to be no stoppage of work; the union having the work in hand at the time the question arises is to continue to execute said work until such time as the matter can be referred to the proper authorities of the local unions or American Federation of Labor for their decision.

"(7) In case any foreign country should bring its own workmen, materials and manufactured appliances to construct or to erect any building or exhibits it is understood and agreed that the members of unions belonging to the two above mentioned councils will, whenever requested, co-operate with said workmen in performing all work required, and in no sense will there be any discrimination against the workmen. The same cooperation will be accorded executives, superintendents and specialists sent here by domestic exhibitors.

"(8) All foreign exhibitors shall have the right to handle, unpack, erect, install, operate and repack exhibits and appliances with their own workmen brought here for that purpose. The same right shall be accorded domestic exhibitors for handling, unpacking, operating and repacking their exhibits and appliances.

"(9) No new union shall be organized during the period of the Exposition with a view to controlling wages or working hours.

"(10) The San Francisco Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council agree to supply all skilled and unskilled workingmen needed for the exposition, and should said Councils be unable at any time to furnish such workmen as are required within twenty-four hours, exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays, it is hereby agreed that the Exposition Company, exhibitors,

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or contractors shall have the right to employ any persons available, until such time as the required workingmen are furnished by the Councils.

"(11) The following shall be subject to the overtime rate of the affiliated unions: Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, New Year's Day, Admission Day, Memorial Day, Saturdays and Sundays. No work shall be performed on Labor Day. All rules prohibiting men from working at any time when it is necessary to protect life and property are hereby waived.

"(12) On all rush work where shifts are employed each shift shall work at the single time rate, and workmen shall be compensated for one extra hour in each established shift. No shifts shall overlap. In cases where such provisions conflict with existing agreements between crafts and their respective trade associations, such agreement shall prevail.

"(13) A committee of three shall be selected by the San Francisco Building Trades Council to meet with representatives of the Exposition Company to adjust any dispute that may arise in which members of this Council are involved. Likewise a committee of three shall be selected by the San Francisco Labor Council to meet with the representatives of the Exposition Company for the same purpose in connection with matters pertaining to their Council.

"(14) It is hereby agreed that the foregoing conditions shall remain in full force and effect during the construction and life of the Exposition, or until the site is surrendered to the owner."

Labor Unity is Urged

The American Federation of Teachers, which elected as most of its officers those who are favorable to the C. I. O., concluded its convention in Madison, Wis., with a message to William Green, American Federation of Labor president, expressing hopes he may secure unity in the labor movement.

"Our convention appreciates your telegram of friendly greetings and hopes that you may be able during the coming year to take active steps to bring about genuine unity of all major groups in the American labor movement," the communication said.

The convention proposed a national convention of all bona fide unions, regardless of affiliation, to bring about solidarity in the national labor scene.

A referendum of the 22,000 teachers in the Federation will decide next spring whether the Federation will leave the A. F. of L. and join forces with the C. I. O.

In the meantime the teachers will refuse to pay any A. F. of L. levy toward a "war chest" for that organization in its battle with the C. I. O. for the present, the convention decided.

To Safeguard Investors

A law designed to regulate stockholders' protective committees by the State Division of Corporations became operative August 27, under the provisions of Assembly Bill No. 2621, it is announced by Edwin M. Daugherty, commissioner of corporations.

Formerly there was no regulation of these committees, but under the new law promoters will have to secure a license from the Division, which in turn is required to make a finding as to the financial responsibility and good business reputation of the promoters, as well as a finding as to the proposed plan of protecting or enforcing rights of the stockholders who are being solicited for fees and contributions.

The committees will be required to submit to the Division of Corporations a schedule showing compensation to be paid the agents or solicitors, as well as a report of all collections and expenditures made for each six months' period.

A fee of $25 is required for each application for a license.

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Incorporation of Unions

Much is being said pro and con on the question of compelling labor unions to incorporate under a federal statute. Those favoring such legislation, among which is the United States Chamber of Commerce, hold that incorporation would establish responsibility of the unions to the public and to the employers in matters of labor agreements, and would aid in the recovery of damages in suits at law.

The opponents contend that there is no need of compulsory incorporation of labor unions for the purposes stated by the proponents. This group embraces many business men, labor leaders, and some industrialists. C. M. Chester, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, made public the statement that his association "has never suggested the compulsory incorporation of labor organizations and does not now do so."

Long-Mooted Question

During the last forty or fifty years, labor and some business interests have reversed their thinking on this question. In the last quarter of the 19th century, from 1875 to 1895, federal incorporation of unions was strongly advocated by labor leaders. They felt that to be incorporated would aid in their recognition by employers. On the other hand, employers then generally fought measures of this kind, on the grounud that labor would be given a legal status detrimental to the interest of business and industry.

Those interests which today are demanding compulsory incorporation of unions hold that: first, all businesses of any magnitude with which labor unions deal are incorporated; second, that business will continue at a disadvantage if it is compelled to negotiate with irresponsible, unincorporated labor unions; third, that incorporation would aid in service process in legal causes; fourth, that incorporation would insure financial responsibility and guarantee the performance of contracts; fifth, in industry coming within the commerce clause, the federal government could ban sit-down strikes if they were clearly illegal; sixth, all strikes in industry coming within the commerce clause which are in violation of contracts could be prohibited; seventh, officials and agents of the unions could be held to strict accountability for their unlawful acts.

Why Incorporation Is Opposed

The opponents of the proposal contend: (1) that there is no law compelling business to incorporate; (2) that labor corporations could limit their liability the same as business corporations now do; (3) that a federal law compelling labor unions to incorporate would probably be held unconstitutional; (4) that the power of incorporation comes within the police power of the states, which they still retain; (5) that labor unions can now be sued in the federal courts; (6) that incorporation would not strengthen the financial responsibility of the unions, since in this respect they would be no different from incorporated business concerns which fail and are unable to pay their liabilities, such as debts and judgments; (7) incorporation of unions would not assure the performance of contracts, since under the provisions of the Constitution a person cannot, generally speaking, be compelled to work, and courts would likely regard any undertaking to compel all members of a labor union to work as impracticable, whether they were incorporated or not; (8) officers and agents can now be held accountable for their unlawful acts "upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts or ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof." (Section 6 of the Federal Anti-Injunction Act.)

Others who have reviewed the pros and cons of the labor problem are agreed that what is needed is not more laws, but an honest, forthright, impartial enforcement of existing statutes. Only such action, they believe, will restore respect and confidence for our state and federal governments.—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

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Labor Council Committee To Inquire Into Charge Against Union Officers

Charges that officers of the Alaska Cannery Workers' Union had misrepresented to the workers that they were becoming members of the American Federation of Labor when they paid union dues and had failed then to pay the per capita tax on their memberships were made by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor at last Friday's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Vandeleur announced that he had revoked the charter of the union on authority of President Green of the A. F. of L.

In a lengthy letter to the Council Vandeleur said he had been empowered to reorganize the local, which is sympathetic to the C. I. O. He revealed a story of alleged rascality which came as a shock to the Council, and which, if substantiated, will leave no other course for the Council than to protect the innocent members of the local union.

Illegal Seating of Delegates

Vandeleur charged that the members of the union had been charged a year's dues before sailing for Alaska and thereafter, in the following season, attempt was made to again collect the yearly dues, together with a year's dues in advance, which some members had paid under protest.

"Records show the union paid per capita tax to the A. F. of L. on only eight members in April and only four members from May to August 31, 1937," Vandeleur wrote, saying the individuals belong to the A. F. of L. only when the per capita tax was paid.

He claimed the union had caused delegates to be seated in the Council when they had no right to participate.

"In view of the facts cited and particularly that the union is now paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on only four members, or less than the number required to hold a federal charter, it has no right to representation in the San Francisco Labor Council," Vandeleur wrote.

An immediate debate developed on the floor of the Council over the letter and the various charges, directed chiefly against President Woolf of the Cannery Workers.

Replying to the charges, Jack Berolla, secretary of the Cannery Workers' Union, declared that per capita tax had not been paid on the union's 1696 members because the members of the board of trustees, authorized to withdraw money for payments, were working in Alaska at this time.

Bridges Has New Experience

Harry Bridges was greeted with boos and cheers as he rose to suggest that a copy of the letter be sent to the Maritime Federation of the Pacific so that they might take action. "If anyone is getting a $25 initiation fee we want to know about it," he said, referring to part of the letter.

J. E. Ferguson, secretary of the Marine Firemen, Watertenders, Oilers and Wipers' Association argued against Bridges' suggestion with the statement that a "political group" would handle the charges. Ferguson has opposed Bridges and the C. I. O. in the past.

The letter and charges were finally referred to the executive committee of the Council for a full hearing Monday night. President John F. Shelley said that definite charges had been made and that all persons affected were entitled to a hearing. The hearing will also decide whether a trial committee will be elected.

PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE

Pennsylvania's new anti-injunction law drastically restricts the power of the state courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Another Pennsylvania law limits the deputizing of sheriffs and prohibits private persons or corporations from remunerating them.

THIRD SCOTTSBORO APPEAL

An Associated Press dispatch says that the "Scottsboro cases" are apparently headed for a third appeal to the United States Supreme Court. A "fight to the finish" for the freedom of four of the five defendants now under sentence is forecast by a high source, the dispatch continues.

FORMERLY CELEBRATED IN OCTOBER

The California act making the first Monday in September, Labor Day, a general holiday, was signed February 23, 1897. Under the original law of May 23, 1893, Labor Day fell on the first Monday in October.

Each union-earned dollar for union products or service.

Browder Is "Satisfied"

Earl Browder, America's No. 1 communist, and Israel Amter, New York State communist leader, have put the formal stamp of communist approval on C. I. O. "leaders and policies," according to a press dispatch from New York.

Browder announced the starting of two communist papers to supplement the New York communist organ, the "Daily Worker." Talking of the C. I. O., he said:

"We find the development of C. I. O. has brought forth leaders and policies which, on the whole, are satisfactory to the Communist party. My impression is that in so far as the policy of C. I. O. is made by individual decision of its leaders, they do not consult anyone outside their own ranks.

"The Communist party, however, does exert influence on the C. I. O. rank and file and our members in both C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor are extremely influential."

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Encouraging Outlook For Union Vaudeville

Revival of vaudeville in a national circuit of twenty-seven weeks was definitely launched in New York with the signing of a closed shop agreement by Isie Hirst of the Hirst Circuit and Ralph Whitehead, executive secretary of the American Federation of Actors.

Operators of theaters in many other cities have applied for admittance to the new chain, according to Mr. Whitehead, who was jubilant over progress made in a long campaign to restore living attractions to the theater.

Scope of New Circuit

Included in the new circuit are theaters in the following cities, which have signed booking agreements: Boston, Waterbury, Conn.; Brooklyn, Union City, N. J.; Newark, Philadelphia, Rochester, Toronto, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington.

Sophie Tucker sent the following telegram to Secretary Whitehead: "Now we are getting somewhere, we shall continue to see that the rights of actors are protected in every respect, and let's pray that the dark days of the last ten years may never return."

Union Shop Agreement Provisions

Variety entertainment is approaching its greatest season in more than ten years, according to Whitehead. Nine theaters in the New York area will present vaudeville shows this season.

The A. F. A. agreement with the Hirst Circuit provides for transportation expenses of all acts to be paid by the circuit, limiting of all agency commissions to 5 per cent, extra pay for extra performances and security of the payment of wages for all actors employed on the circuit by the posting of a personal bond by Mr. Hirst.

Establishment of the nation-wide vaudeville chain will strengthen the A. F. A. in its participation in the concerted drive by American Federation of Labor unions to organize the entire theatrical field. The especial province of this union in the coming drive is the night club field.

LABOR IN LOYALTY MARCH

Three thousand union members rallied around an anti-C. I. O. banner and marched in a torchlight parade to demonstrate their loyalty to the American Federation of Labor, on the eve of the seventy-fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, meeting in Jamestown. Seven hundred delegates to the convention, with members of more than thirty Jamestown unions, marched twenty blocks through downtown streets, to the music of bands and drum corps.

CHINA'S POTENTIAL FIGHTERS

When 400,000,000 people are kicked into learning how to fight, look out!

Window Cleaners

Results of the election of officers for the ensuing term held by the Window Cleaners' Union of San Francisco on Thursday of last week were as follows:

President, Charles Dixon; vice-president, J. Bigonjian; secretary-treasurer, E. Waddell; recording secretary, O. Gardner; business agent, M. L. Anglin; trustees, H. Couteel, D. Poggi, J. Menoni; delegates to Building Service Crafts, Fred West, E. Waddell, E. Garbarino; executive board, P. Jensen, N. Wallace, J. Van Oosten, F. Romero, A. Sorensen, T. Borsella; warden, J. Van Oosten; sergeant-at-arms, H. Fase; delegates to Building Trades Council, Neil Wallace, Fred West, M. L. Anglin; delegates to Labor Council, Fred West, E. Waddell, E. Garbarino; delegates to Union Label Section, H. Fase, Neil Wallace.

Council Summons for A. F. of L. Convention

The official call for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was issued from headquarters in Washington last week. This year's gathering will convene in the civic auditorium in Denver on Monday, October 4, and will continue from day to day until the business has been completed. The sessions usually occupy a period of two weeks.

The Denver meeting will mark fifty-seven years of Federation history and the official call states that the importance and significance of the meeting are appreciated and fully understood by all classes of people throughout the country. In urging that all affiliated organizations be represented it is stated that:

Policies Will Affect Future Welfare

"Policies and plans which will vitally affect the future welfare of the American Federation of Labor will be formulated and adopted. There is need for an expression of the collective judgment and opinion of the membership of the American Federation of Labor at this convention. Such action as may be taken ought to fairly and adequately represent the well considered opinion of the millions of workers who are identified with the American Federation of Labor."

The convention call gives the basis of representation for international unions, which begins at one delegate for 4000 members or less and adds one delegate for each doubling ratio on that figure, while state federations, city central bodies and federal unions are entitled to one delegate each.

Organizations must have been affiliated one month prior to the convention to be entitled to representation and per capita tax must have been paid in full prior to August 31. Delegates are required to be in good standing with their own organization and be elected two weeks previous to the convention, their names to be immediately forwarded to the A. F. of L. secretary. Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as representatives of federal unions.

New Regulations Will Prevail

The new regulations of the A. F. of L. for submission of resolutions and other matters to the convention are given in the official call, an epitome of which regulations was recently printed in the Labor Clarion. They are found in Article III, Section 5 of the Federation constitution.

The credentials committee of the coming convention will meet at A. F. of L. headquarters six days previous to the convention, hence duplicate credentials for delegates following election should be immediately mailed to Washington.

Convention headquarters of the executive council during the Denver convention will be at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. In addition rates are also published in the official call for the Shirley-Savoy, Adams, New Kenmark, Albany, Ambassador, Regent, Roosevelt and Brown Palace hotels. Reservations may be made by addressing Albert Balent, secretary of the convention committee, Postoffice Box 1965, Denver.

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2106 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley

Woodworkers' Council

Termed as a unity convention, a gathering of lumber and sawmill workers composed of locals loyal to the A. F. of L. recently met in Longview, Wash. Sixty unions were represented by 140 delegates. The purpose was stated to be unifying of action for the lumber and sawmill workers with the A. F. of L. through the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Representatives were present from Washington and Oregon and a joint council was formed, covering the Northwest and including British Columbia. The organization is to take the place of the Woodworkers' Federation, which is said to have been dissolved. It is planned to establish a weekly newspaper in Seattle, the "Union Register," as the official organ of the A. F. of L. workers in the lumbering industry, and the use of a union label is also contemplated.

Names of delegates recommended by the convention for Joint Council officials have been submitted to affiliated unions for referendum vote. It was brought out at the gathering that the C. I. O. is losing out in the woodworking industry.

Lumber Workers Strike Against Low Wages and Demand Union Recognition

A news story from St. John states that the New Brunswick Farmer-Labor Union recently ordered a strike of lumber mill, yard, woodlands and loading workers on the Miramichi river. Assembling at their headquarters in Nelson, the group marched to Chatham, three miles away, and held an open air meeting in Elm Square. Approximately 1700 men left their jobs. The union of farmers with sawmill, yard, loading and highway workers was started a few months ago, and there are now twenty branches on the north shore of New Brunswick.

Employees of a dozen sawmills joined the strike, which was called only after all but one of the lumber firms had flatly refused to meet the requests of the union. These include recognition of the workers' organization and minimum wages ranging from 28 to 65 cents an hour for the various classifications of employment. Wages in the mills and yards have been as low as 9 cents an hour.

La Guardia Urges Labor to Press Opportunity and Guard Leadership

In a speech to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mayor La Guardia of New York City called on labor of the city and of the nation to take advantage of the liberal labor laws put through by the "new deal," and organize to put collective bargaining beyond the reach of future attack.

"The Pullman Company 'union' is gone and gone forever," said the mayor, referring to the Brotherhood's present negotiations with that company, whose arbitrary labor policy has been well known for many years. The speaker continued by calling attention to the vital need of responsible leadership in the labor unions.

"The reason you have a strong, powerful union which has won the recognition and respect of organized labor as well as having compelled the recognition and confidence of the railway company is the fact that you have had intelligent leadership," he said.

"The right to compel collective bargaining under the existing federal and state laws calls for responsible and intelligent leadership in the labor movement. In dealing with employers, labor is dealing with people who are accustomed to negotiation. Union leadership cannot be developed overnight and no greater disservice to the cause of labor can be rendered than by inexperienced leadership which leads men and women into a losing fight."

Printing Pressmen Report Rapid Progress in Akron and Columbus

The Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America is forging ahead in Ohio with many outstanding new agreements.

Leading commercial printing firms in Akron have signed agreements with the local in that city, including the Commercial Printing Company, Superior Printing Company, Danner Press, Inc., and the Imperial Printing Company. In addition an agreement was negotiated with the F. W. Orth Company of Cuyhoga Falls.

In Columbus 98 per cent of the commercial plants are operating under signed agreements with the union, and recent contracts have been signed with the Southard Novelty Company, Duplex Service Company, Ohio Wax Paper Company and the Hollenback Press.

IT DOES SEEM INCONSISTENT

It is a mystery to me that we continue to spend such vast sums creating fleets and an army which by the types of their organization and location are more suited for a great mass overseas invasion of some other country than for reasonable defense of our own borders.—Major General William C. Rivers, retired.

New California Laws

Nine hundred new laws enacted at the last session of the California legislature became effective at midnight of August 26, excepting those measures which carried urgency clauses or specified other dates when they would be in force.

The new measures range from fixing the redwood as the state's official tree to appropriating millions for various purposes. The bill providing for purchase of public utilities through issuance of revenue bonds, and the O'Donnell and Olson oil bills have been held up by referendum petitions.

Among other principal enactments were: Judges of the superior and higher courts who have passed 70 years of age and have served twelve of the last fifteen years may retire upon half pay, the governor also being permitted to remove infirm judges. The Railroad Commission will determine fair rates for the Carquinez and Antioch bridges. The state will launch a program, supported by a $150,000 appropriation, for control of venereal diseases. Lethal gas is to be substituted for hanging in taking the lives of the condemned, though not applying to those already sentenced. Bail bond brokers come under supervision of the State Insurance Commission.

A. F. OF L. WAREHOUSEMEN WIN

A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 20734 successfully concluded a six weeks' strike again Liggett's drug warehouse, New York City, involving about two hundred and fifty of its employees. The agreement which settled the strike grants the closed shop, forty-hour week, paid holidays, time and one-half for overtime, two weeks' vacation with pay, and a substantial increase in wages. The local was also instrumental in signing up all the McKesson & Robbins' drug warehouses and Long Island Drug under contracts similar to the one negotiated with Liggett's.

FIRST in San Francisco

Again, as in 1935 and 1936, The San Francisco Bank holds first place in the financing of San Francisco real estate.

During the first half of 1937 this bank recorded $12,159,729 of loans on local properties. This is 19.85 per cent of all the money advanced by banks, insurance companies, other lending agencies, and individuals. It is $1,349,191 more than the total for the next largest lender.

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President Green Talks On Wages and Hours Bill

Standards established by the federal government relative to wages and hours of employees in private industry are appropriate for sub-standard industries; but when the workers in these industries are ready to organize and determine labor standards by collective bargaining, government regulation should end.

This was the substance of a statement on the Black-Connery Fair Labor Standards Bill by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a press conference in Atlantic City shortly after he arrived from Washington to attend the regular quarterly meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council.

"When collective bargaining moves in, government should move out," he said. "The government must preserve the right of private contract to labor, the same as to any other class of citizens.

Collective Bargaining Protected

"Very few of us favor giving a board absolute power to fix hard and fast rules for labor in industry. But we have long favored federal wages for women and children workers and for the sweated and sub-standard industries. Some people in the American Federation of Labor feared a board with sweeping powers would destroy collective bargaining, so we induced the House Labor Committee to adopt amendments to protect labor's right to collective bargaining."

Green said the question of another campaign for such a bill in the next Congress would be taken up at the annual A. F. of L. convention at Denver in October, along with that of licensing of corporations and broadening of social security. The executive council is expected to work out recommendations on all of these points for presentation to the convention.

Criticizes House Rules Committee

In answer to a request for his opinion on the action of the rules committee of the House of Representatives in refusing to permit the members of the House to vote on the Black-Connery wage and hour bill despite the fact that it had passed the Senate and had been favorably reported by an almost unanimous vote of the House labor committee, Green said:

"I have always been opposed to any committee in Congress exercising the power to stifle legislation. If any bill is killed it should be killed on the floor. The rules committee should serve to facilitate consideration of legislation, not to block it."

Patronizing non-union firms is the same as passing through a picket line.

BUILDERS ALL

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

Surely some workman has builded the pillar as well as the spire;
The cross that the painter has gilded was fashioned in somebody's fire.
Surely men dug in the ditches preparing a place for the wall—
And someone has made with her stitches the flag that shall fly over all.
Someone has blended the plaster, and someone has carried the stone;
Neither the man nor the master ever has builded alone,
Making a roof from the weather, building a house for the king.
Only by working together, man has accomplished a Thing.
All have a share in the beauty; all have a part in the plan.
What does it matter what duty falls to the lot of a man?
Each has a hand in the building, no one has builded alone—
Whether a cross he was gilding, whether he carried a stone.

Wagner-Steagall Act To Provide Employment

The enactment of the Wagner-Steagall $500,000,000 housing bill to provide decent dwellings for workers and their families who are compelled to live on small incomes was characterized as "the only thing of importance to organized labor" accomplished by the recent session of Congress by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a press conference in Atlantic City.

Green said the American Federation of Labor made the housing bill "its No. 1 demand" at the beginning of the session and worked steadily for its final enactment. Although asserting that the measure as finally agreed to by both the Senate and the House of Representatives on the last day of the session was generally acceptable to the A. F. of L., Green pointed out that it contained some limitations that should be remedied at the next session of Congress.

Unit Cost Limitation Is Too Low

Among these limitations he included the provisions prohibiting the Housing Authority, set up to administer the act, from lending money to finance projects where the cost per room exceeds $1000 ($1250 in cities of more than 500,000 population). "This limit is too low in places where high land costs must be figured in," Green explained, adding:

"Nevertheless the resulting program will stimulate building construction generally, and also revive construction by private capital. There is a shortage of homes; the need for housing is great and the rent problem is becoming serious.

"But as a result of the enactment of the bill a housing program will be launched in all the larger cities. We estimate that more than 150,000 homes will be built in the next year as a direct outcome of the act, along with a considerable amount of slum clearance.

"Other good effects will be increased work in the building trades and creation of job opportunities in building materials. Altogether it will be very helpful to the whole unemployment problem."

LABOR DAY ADDRESSES

In addition to the previously announced addresses on Labor Day by President Green and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, John P. Frey, the well-known president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., is scheduled to speak at Baltimore. I. M. Ornburn, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., will deliver an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System from 9:45 to 10 a. m., Eastern time. John L. Lewis will speak in Pittsburgh.

Post Office Clerks

The local branch of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks will be represented at the national convention of that body by Peter McMahon, Martin Band and Fred Smith. The sessions of the convention will open next Monday at Toledo, Ohio, and continue through the week.

Postmaster General James Farley is to be one of the guests and speakers at the gathering, and among the important problems to be considered are the revision of the retirement act as applied to the postoffice clerks, speeding up of the appointment of substitute clerks to regular positions and the hiring of substitute clerks.

The San Francisco delegation will promote the candidacy of Carl Frisvold of this city for the office of national secretary-treasurer. This fellow worker with the delegates in the local postoffice is at present a vice-president of the national Federation.

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Arbitrators Are Named By Local Hotel Unions

As indicated last week, the final settlement of the recent hotel and restaurant employees' strike, in so far as the direct issues are concerned, will go to a board of arbitration.

This was the course agreed upon by both parties to the controversy at the time the employees returned to their places following the remarkable strike that had kept nineteen of the leading hotels closed for almost three months. Preliminary procedure was for direct negotiation on disputed points, principally concerning hours and wages, for a period of fifteen days. This course was followed, without success in reaching an agreement, even after extension of the original time limit in further efforts.

Workers' Representatives

Employers had named their representatives on the arbitration board last week and announcement has now been made that the joint executive board of the unions involved has chosen the following to act for it in like capacity: Carl Helbig of Waiters' Union No. 30, Rene Battaglini of Cooks No. 44, and Thomas Nickola of the Bartenders' Union. The alternate union arbitrators will be Walter Cowan, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110; Margaret Werth, Waitresses No. 48, and Joseph Marino, Hotel Employees, the latter organization being the new union of maids, bellboys and other general hotel employees.

The six representatives of the unions and employers will select a chairman from a list of five names previously agreed upon. The union was this week engaged in revising its original proposals, details of which were not available at press time, though it was understood such proposals would be upward from those concessions with which both the unions involved and Labor Council representatives had so diligently attempted to bring about an agreement that would definitely end the controversy.

Strikers Remain Steadfast

On another "front" in which the culinary unions are involved the situation remains deadlocked with respect to the strike against the Foster Lunch chain. The more than thirty units operated by the chain in the Bay area remain closed and are patrolled by union pickets. Former employees of the places will perhaps be grouped in the culinary division of the Labor Day parade in honor of the determined and gallant stand they are making against the working conditions and wages that have been their lot for so many years, in preference to remedying which and to meeting the standards of its competitors in the industry the company managers apparently are willing to be at variance, temporarily at least, with the modern economic trend.

DELEGATE TO LONG BEACH

Walter Otto, the well-known and energetic secretary of the local Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, and also of the Joint Council of Teamsters, has been elected by acclamation as representative of the former organization at the Long Beach convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which will convene one week from next Monday.

Carmen's Convention

Division 1004, which in the short space of four years has become the largest union on the Pacific Coast affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, will be host to the twenty-fifth convention of the Amalgamated Association to be held in San Francisco.

The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. September 13 in the Hotel Whitcomb.

The following morning, Tuesday, September 14, the Women's Auxiliaries will gather in Parlor A of the Hotel Whitcomb in their first convention. Great progress has been made by the Auxiliaries since President W. D. Mahon issued an invitation to the wives, sisters and mothers of members to organize, a year ago. During their sessions the delegates from the various Auxiliaries are to adopt a constitution, elect officers and perfect their program and policies to work in harmony with the Local Divisions with which they are affiliated.

Barring unusual circumstances, adjourning of the conventions should take place Saturday, September 18.

All in all, this bids fair to be one of the most important conventions yet held by the Amalgamated. It marks an historic point in this organization. It is the twenty-fifth gathering and the forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Association, and it is the meeting at which the Auxiliaries will take their proper and rightful place in our organizational scheme of things.

It is fitting that the locale should be the strongly-unionized area of San Francisco and that the hosts should be the aggressive, successful Division 1004, which has been a pace-setter for other locals during the depression and period of recovery.

Division 518, Municipal Carmen, and Division 192 of Oakland join with Division 1004 in being joint hosts. A very elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged by the three divisions and every delegate should have a most enjoyable time, and will no doubt carry home pleasant memories of his visit to the city by the Golden Gate.

Loyal Order of Moose To Have Labor Program

John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, will be the principal speaker at the Labor Day exercises to be held under the auspices of San Francisco Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose, at Moose Hall, 1621 Market street, Wednesday evening, September 8. A discussion of the principles of organized labor, its aims and purposes will make up the evening's program.

In announcing the Labor Day exercises, Clarence J. Dunleavy, secretary of the Moose, said: "We are paying our respects to labor on its great day and at the same time are working for an intelligent understanding of the problems that confront it."

The Labor Day program will be the second event in a four months' program of fall and winter activities launched by the Moose last week. Participating in the season's programs will be civic leaders and prominent officials.

THE GLITTER OF A UNIFORM

I bet if they dressed all soldiers in overalls there soon would be no more wars.—Edna Ferber, novelist.

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San Francisco Typographical Union

Labor Day Committee

Minutes of Meeting Held in Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, August 27, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman James B. Gallagher.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Read and approved.

Reports of Committees—Float Committee rendered written report. So far permits for twenty floats have been issued by the committee, one less at this stage than the entire number of floats that appeared last year in the Labor Day parade. At this meeting approvals of designs for floats were issued to Bartenders No. 41, Stove Mounters No. 61, Railroad Carmen of America, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100 and the Retail Clerks' District Council.

The following is the list of floats: No. 1, Park Employees No. 311; No. 2, Painters No. 1158; No. 3, Electrical Workers No. 6; No. 4, Retail Clerks No. 410; No. 5, Pharmacists No. 838; No. 6, Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters No. 706; No. 7, Pile Drivers No. 34; No. 8, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216; No. 9, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226; No. 10, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519; No. 11, Technical Engineers No. 11; No. 12, Allied Printing Trades; No. 13, Culinary Workers; No. 14, Painters No. 8; No. 15, Mud Council; No. 16, Millinery and Cap Workers; No. 17, Bartenders No. 41; No. 18, Stove Mounters No. 61; No. 19, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen No. 498; No. 20, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100; No. 21, Steam Shovelmen No. 45.

Pier 7, on the Embarcadero, has been alloted for the building and storage of floats.

Election of grand marshal of the parade resulted in the choice of John F. Shelley by a large vote over his competitor, Daniel P. Haggerty.

Grandstand tickets were distributed to the unions having made application for seats for old members unable to walk.

Tickets for reserved seats at the grand ball will be distributed at the last meeting of the General Labor Day Committee Saturday evening, September 4.

Regalia for the grand marshal and aides and for division marshals and aides will be given out also at the last meeting of the General Labor Day Committee.

At this writing most of the arrangements for the celebration have been completed, and all indications are that the celebration and parade will be the greatest in the history of Labor Day in San Francisco.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONELL, Secretary.

Butchers Sign New Agreement With Jobbers Which Brings Wage Increase

M. S. Maxwell, business agent of Butchers' Union No. 115, announces the signing of a new agreement with the Jobbers' Association, the members of which association supply hotels, restaurants and markets with cut meats. All plants in San Francisco and South San Francisco are affected by the pact.

Wages of bench hands are raised from $39 to $44 per week, those of drivers and butchers from $37 to $41, and there are corresponding increases for other classifications. The contract runs until August of next year and provides for the union shop, a forty-eight-hour week and eight holidays, with pay, during the year.

In Denver, Colo, the local has set a new all-time high record there by securing 165 signed contracts with butcher shops and meat markets. The signing of the agreements virtually brings the union shop to 85 per cent of the city's meat markets and covers over seven hundred union members. This record was attained in little over six months, according to union officials.

TEACHERS' REFERENDUM

The American Federation of Teachers, at its annual convention last week, voted 285 to 227 for a membership referendum on the question of C. I. O. affiliation. The executive council was instructed to investigate the "structure, functions and autonomy" of the John L. Lewis organization and return its report before the question is submitted to all locals for a vote to be taken "not later than next February."

Typewriter Repairmen

Labor Day of 1937 finds over eighty members of the typewriter repairmen in San Francisco on strike, some sixty of whom are on the picket line, the remainder having found various classes of temporary fair employment. The strikers are fighting under the banner of the Machinists' Union, and Secretary Dillon of that organization reports them standing firmly upon their original demands for union recognition and a standard wage scale.

Many of these mechanics are recent recruits to the ranks of union labor, in any form of organization, and it is most regrettable that labor's own annual holiday finds them on "the firing line." Of the original strikers none have returned to the plants of the companies where they were formerly employed.

The workrooms of these companies are still being picketed and it is reported that no work of any consequence is being performed except some minor "screwdriver operations" by inexperienced individuals having other company connections.

Friends of union labor are reminded that the plants of the Remington Rand, L. C. Smith, Royal, Underwood and Woodstock typewriter companies are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council, and likewise that there are other repair firms whose union workmen are available for any class of service in that line.

The strikers are fighting entrenched financial interests, some of whom have shown particularly bitter antagonism toward union labor in their Eastern territory.

ANOTHER CANNERY ORGANIZED

Some five hundred cannery workers from the plant of the Cal-Bear Company at Eighteenth and Minnesota streets met at the Labor Temple last Saturday in an initial organizational gathering, under auspices of the State Federation of Labor campaign now in full swing in that industry. It is understood that they are to come under the provisions of the recently adopted state scale applying to these workers, which fixes a wage of 42½ cents for women and 52½ cents for men and establishes certain maximum hours beyond which time the overtime rate prevails. A large list of nominees was named at the meeting as candidates for the various offices in the new unit and they were voted upon at a referendum election held this week, the outcome of which was not available at the time the Labor Clarion went to press.

Twelve New Locals in St. Louis Add 20,000 Members to A. F. of L.

Continued growth of established A. F. of L. unions in St. Louis, together with the organization of several new locals, has given the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union a big increase in membership, despite the fact that twelve local unions and one joint board associated with the C. I. O. were dropped from membership.

Notable gains have been made in the moving picture industry, the building trades, teamsters and chauffeurs and other unions, bringing over 20,000 new members into the A. F. of L.

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Outstanding Example of Successful Organization

Butchers working eighteen hours a day, longer than that on Saturdays, and forced to come to the shops on Sunday to carry in meats for the following week. That was in 1886, right here in San Francisco, and before the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America had come into the field. Local butchers, however, at that time had an organization, though formed along benevolent lines for aid of sick and distressed members.

Later they joined with fellow workers in the "Amalgamated" and by 1905 had reduced their working hours to twelve. Ten years later they were winning the ten-hour day and almost immediately thereafter the members joined in the then almost universal demand of union labor for the eight-hour day. Local No. 115 of San Francisco, the strongest among those in California, now has those hours.

Broaden Organization Activity

During the years the butchers have steadily extended the scope of their organizing work and have gradually drawn other workers connected with the industry—some of whom were at one time deemed only remotely related thereto—into the powerful Western Federation of Butchers, whose membership now approaches the 9000 mark, nearly half of whom are in the San Francisco area.

The sausagemakers, and slaughterhouse crews have won the forty-hour week, and wage and hour agreements in varying degree now cover workers in poultry, fish, oyster, butter and egg, and tannery concerns, and wool house employees, all of which agreements have been negotiated through the Federation, acting in behalf of these workers as component locals. The butchers are now organizing ice cream wrappers, whose work is similar to that of butter wrappers, whom they now control, and it is claimed that seasonal unemployment in this line can be regulated through interchange of workers. So energetic have the butchers been in organizing in the general food products field in the branches in which they find themselves closely related that it may be said they are "sighing for more worlds to conquer" in the territory north of the Tehachapi.

Long Years of Service

In these activities, over a period of the past twenty-two years, Milton S. Maxwell has had a leading role, in that he has been the business agent of No. 115 during all that time, and has held the position of president of the Western Federation for eighteen years. He is also a vice-president of the international organization. Since the inception of the present organization drive throughout the nation his efforts and the achievements of the organization he represents have been outstanding in the West.

It is also worthy of note that at no time have the butchers taken an appeal to the National Relations Board, although a large portion of the products which they handle are carried in interstate commerce. This fact alone merits congratulation to the official personnel and the membership of this A. F. of L. organization—clearly formed along the now much-discussed "industrial" line.

The union is at present in a controversy with fifteen sausage plants in the Bay region, but its record of fair and honorable dealing, straightforwardness in negotiation and firm stand for the rights of both its members and their employers is counted upon to again restore harmony.

BARTENDERS' DELEGATES

Bartenders' Union No. 41 of San Francisco will be represented at the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor by the following: Samuel Weisz, president of the union; Thomas Nickola, its secretary, and Art Dougherty, William Walsh, Thomas Chatterton and James Burke. These members will also represent the union at the conference of culinary organizations which will meet on Sunday preceding the opening of the Federation sessions.

VALUED UNION MEMENTO

At the recent session of the United Garment Workers' convention in Kansas City President Rickert was presented with the gavel, now fifty years old, that was used in the first national convention held by the organization. The presentation was made by Anne Peterson of Los Angeles and came to the local of that city through Charles F. Reichers, who was the first general president of the Garment Workers and whose declining years were spent in Los Angeles.

GARMENT WORKERS' DELEGATES

At an election held last Friday in the Labor Temple the United Garment Workers' local in San Francisco chose from a large list of candidates the following as its delegates to the State Federation of Labor: John Ferrero, Angelina Borrelli and Harry Bishop. A total of 1095 members participated in the election.

Textile Groups Seeking A. F. of L. Affiliation, President Green Reports

President William Green has reported to the A. F. of L. executive council that hundreds of textile workers had joined American Federation of Labor unions recently, despite an aggressive C. I. O. campaign.

Green read a report from George L. Googe, Southern organizer, that he had organized various locals of textile workers with more than 4000 members. A New England organizer reported three locals with 1400 members organized in that territory. A. F. of L. agreements with four silk mills in three Pennsylvania towns were announced by another organizer.

"We are not aggressively trying to bring them in," Green told reporters. "They have come and asked to come in." He said the Federation had no present intention of banding together these new locals into a national union, rival to the C. I. O. union.

National Board Will Attempt Railway Peace

Three weeks of conferences between representatives of the management of eighty-six major railroads and those of the five train service brotherhoods came to a sudden end last week when the management group declared that they not only would not grant the 20 per cent increase in wages asked by the men, but would not concede any part of it, or compromise in any way.

Method of Procedure

The Brotherhoods have already taken a strike vote, which ran up to 97 per cent of the membership. Under the Railway Mediation Act the National Mediation Board can intervene, which it has done already, and is now engaged in conferences with the parties to the controversy. If they should fail the board is empowered under the law to notify the President of the United States and delay any action on a strike for sixty days.

In conferences with Brotherhood negotiators railroad managers brought up their oft-repeated cry, with reference to wage increases, "Where is the money coming from?" The representatives of the workers issued a statement which, in part, said:

Workers Make Stinging Reply

"The carriers should be more concerned with an inquiry as to where and to whom the money has gone. The history of American railroads is a story of plunder by financiers. The Senate committee investigating railroad finances has refreshed the memories of the people on this phase of railroad operation. The employees are in no way responsible for this plundering of the railroads, and the right to just wages must not be denied because of the sins of financiers."

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

The annual California State Fair, which opens in Sacramento today (Friday), continuing for ten days, is the eighty-second in a continuous line, dating back to four years after the first Admission Day.

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Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

For the information of those members of Typographical Union No. 21 who are not familiar with the detailed arrangements for the Labor Day parade next Monday this final announcement is made: The Allied Printing Trades Council, of which the Typographical Union is a component part, will form the Second Division of the parade. This division, headed by a band of thirty excellent musicians and a beautiful float, will assemble on the Embarcadero, south of Market street, promptly at 9:30 a. m., where and when members of the Typographical Union will be supplied with badges and other regalia and the union's marshal and aides with sashes. The parade will leave the Ferry building at 10 a. m. sharp, march up Market street to Fulton, on Fulton to Larkin, on Larkin to Grove, west on Grove to Polk, north on Polk, passing the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall, along Polk street to Golden Gate avenue, east on Golden Gate avenue to Leavenworth street, at which point the parade will disband. The San Francisco Theatrical Federation will form the First Division. Then comes the Allied Printing Trades Council (Second Division). Thus favored, the printing trades unionists will be afforded an opportunity to participate in the parade, disband in ample time to witness the remainder of the procession and still have the larger part of the day to dispose of at their pleasure. So what? Alibis for failing to parade should and will be non-existent.

Itineraries of San Francisco Typographical Union's delegates to the Louisville convention September 11-18: C. W. Abbott, who leaves tomorrow night, will take a Southern route, going by way of Phoenix and Little Rock, then straight through to the convention city. He will visit Elkhart, Ind., his old home town, before returning, the route of his homeward trip being as yet undetermined. Delegate Allyn, leaving next Monday night, will proceed via the Southern Pacific to Chicago without laying over at any point between San Francisco and the "Windy City." The Pennsylvania Line will get a "divvy" out of his fare for transporting him from Chicago to Louisville. On his way back Bert will hand his ticket to a Louisville & Nashville conductor (a rather novel thing for a printer of his age to do), said ticket being good for a ride to St. Louis. He will patronize the Wabash from St. Louis to Kansas City, the Union Pacific from the meat packing capital of Missouri to Greeley, Colo., where he is anticipating a fine visit with his 86-year-young "dad," following which he will resume his westward trek, heading toward San Francisco via Los Angeles. He expects to be gone six weeks. Joe W. Chaudet, junior of the quartet of delegates and one of the youngest ever sent to an international convention by San Francisco Union, will leave next Monday night. The Southern Pacific will get the larger slice of his ticket, he going straight through to Chicago via that route, thence to Louisville. On his way back Joe will visit relatives in Paducah, Ky., birthplace of his father and home of Irving Cobb; make St. Louis a port of call, then on to Colorado Springs and the Union Printers' Home by way of Kansas City. He also has Denver listed as a stopover point on his way home. Delegate Crawford left yesterday. He will motor to Louisville over a route that includes Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis, with no plans definitely made as to the course he will follow when homeward bound. Delegate Crawford will be accompanied by his wife. T. S. (Tom) Black, perennial convention attendant, either as delegate or visitor (this time as a visitor), thinks pretty well of the Southern Pacific as a means of travel, so he will ride over that line as far as Omaha, then to St. Louis, where he will board a Southern Railway rattler routed to Louisville. Returning, Tom has fixed it up with the passenger agent of the C., C., I. & L. to take him to Chicago, which point he couldn't miss because he lived there many years. The Chicago & Alton people have agreed to see that he gets from Chicago to St. Louis okeh, while the Wabash executives have accepted a retainer guaranteeing his safe transportation from St. Louis to Kansas City, and the Southern Pacific, again coming into the picture, has assumed the risk of getting him back to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles. All of which, summed up, prompts the query: "How come the railway 'execs' are coaxing fares out of traveling printers that, years ago, according to tradition, they believed would never be possible?"

M. A. Hamilton, president of Fresno Typographical Union No. 144, and his wife and son were San Francisco visitors last Monday. They were among the 200 who attended the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of San Jose Typographical Union last Sunday, which, they reported, was a huge success.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

The last two lines in column 1 and the first two lines in column 2, page 169, of the August "Typographical Journal," are the reasons for the following: Mr. Chairman: Please call the attention of the membership to this glaring error on the part of the St. Joseph correspondent. Mr. Rossie is a life-long friend of mine, but this is the first time I knew he is my father, and I have never known his wife, who is supposed to be my mother! Signed, Paul Bauer. (The aforesaid four lines in the "Journal" read: "Mrs. Al Rossie, formerly Miss Jessie Francis, 'News-Press' operator, and son, Paul Bauer, of San Francisco, Calif., visited St. Joseph relatives and friends.")

Howard Smith is taking another vacation. He is spending this week in the Yosemite Valley but expects to be back in time for the Labor Day parade.

Ira Stuck has the "suburban itch" again. He has closed a deal on a piece of property in the vicinity of Redwood City, and if and when he disposes of his present property on Portola Drive he will become one of the elite commuting "suburbaneers."

Frank Sherman and Bill Martin are off this week and next for the wide open spaces. Reason: It's their turn to enjoy a vacation at the expense of the office.

A certain chapel member applied for sickness and accident insurance. He failed to give particulars on an appendectomy performed some years ago. The insurance company sent the application back for more particulars. Among the questions asked was: Was appendectomy performed? If so, which side?

Tommy Clarkson deserted the chapel recently to take a stretch at Dulfer's. Superintendent Gorin took a vacation to New York and environs, which necessitated Rene Held filling in on the job and temporarily vacating his machine job.

Ray Carpenter returned to the grind last Monday looking fit as a fiddle. Ray took in the Stockton sloughs and bars, but spent more time quaffing Valley brew than snagging bass.

Start out bright and early Monday morn! Remember, it's "south-of-the-slot" this time and the time is 9:30. You'll be through before lunch. And how you will enjoy that glass of nectar and a good feed after participating in the Labor Day parade. We'll be seein' you!

SCHOENBERG AS GUEST

Arnold Schoenberg comes as the honored guest of the Federal Music Project to conduct in its first San Francisco presentation his own symphonic poem, "Pelleas and Melisande." Schoenberg is one of the most individual and important of modern composers in the world today, and his appearance in San Francisco at Veterans' Auditorium, on Tuesday, September 7, at 8:20 p. m., is an outstanding event in the summer concert season. Sharing the concert are Alois Reiser, conductor and George MacNabb, pianist.

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Union Hours Union Clerks
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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Mailers on the Washington (D. C.) "Star," "Times," "Post" and "Herald" struck on August 19 for a period of two hours. After a conference of strikers and representatives of the publishers with Edward F. McGrady of the United States Department of Labor, the strikers returned to work with the understanding that the dispute, relating to the inclusion of an arbitration clause in the proposed contract with the publishers, would be the subject of continuous negotiations. President Howard was to take up negotiations on August 24, which it is believed will result in a satisfactory agreement to both sides being reached. The strike was called by Washington Mailers' Union No. 29, I. T. U. About 120 members went on strike. In addition, fifty or more inserters struck, the local having represented them in the contract negotiations.

Los Angeles Mailers' Union will send two delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention at Long Beach. West Coast mailer unions should send delegates to all state labor conventions. Nearly all mailer unions East of the Rockies have been doing so for a long time.

An "earthquake" has shaken the Pittsburgh Mailers' Union considerably. It seems it is a fight between those who want to belong to the M. T. D. U. and those who do not. All agree now they will not pay further dues into the M. T. D. U. Many members, incensed and of the opinion that Rand Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U., recommended suspension of four ringleaders in the move to quite the M. T. D. U., refuse to deal with Rand Anderson any more. In addition to the squabble in Pittsburgh union, it is said Munro Roberts and Rand Anderson have split, with Roberts trying to get someone to run against Anderson for secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U.

To the Ladies

By ARTHUR ELSTON

You women are indisputably the ones that do almost all of the buying in America. You should therefore be well acquainted with the makers and producers of the things you buy. Some of the articles sold to you are made in foreign countries by pauper or badly-paid workers. Some are made in our own country by workers in sweatshops, by ill-paid and undernourished children—and by other undernourished workers. As long as you buy the products of such people you will never be able to raise your own living standards (have a better living), because the people who are in that condition earn a bare existence and cannot possibly indulge in what your people may produce or what services you may seek to render.

For example, a sweatshop worker, if a woman, is unlikely to patronize a beauty shop, or buy the better underwear and dresses. She buys the products of other pauper labor and thus the condition of neither is bettered.

The good living standards of the workers of America were brought about by the efforts of working men, banding together, to force better wages from manufacturers. This is called organizing and it is solely due to organized labor that American workers are enjoying better living standards than the workers of other nations.

While a great deal of progress has been made in the welfare of American workers, it is not enough, and this is an appeal to the women of America, and particularly of organized labor, to help improve the living standards of all of our populace. The women can do this through their buying power.

The storekeepers will not carry anything on their shelves that they cannot sell. It is therefore urged upon you to insist at all times on being shown merchandise with a union label on it, sold to you by a clerk with a union button and delivered to you by a union carrier.

Let not indifference or weakness of will lead you to follow the line of least resistance. You must insist again and again—today, every day—on union-made merchandise and services and, above all, always insist on American goods. Buy American! No other country's products do us any good or are as good. We must start our own home-made prosperity before we can be indulgent to foreigners.

You can buy everything required in your household that is made or grown in your own country except tea and coffee.

To familiarize yourselves with the doings of organized labor every family should have a copy of the Labor Clarion, official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor. Buy American. Buy union made.

No employer will voluntarily raise wages unless there happens to be a shortage of workers in a particular industry, or he might reward individuals for special work or confidential employees—but the masses are rarely raised and that is where the American Federation of Labor does its work.

The so-called fillers of pay envelopes get their money from the accumulations of the workers, and the workers are entitled to a fair share of their production.

The docks and warehouses are loaded with foreign goods—destined largely to 5-and-10-cent houses. Insist on American goods.

In towns where industries are fully organized under the American Federation of Labor banner all of their inhabitants are prosperous and contented. Only union-made American goods are sold.

NO MIDDLE GROUND

"Cashing a personal check is about the hardest thing in the world." "Yes, indeed. People either don't know you well enough, or they know you too well."

Bethlehem Steel Corporation Gets Citation Under Wagner Labor Act

The National Labor Relations Board has issued a formal complaint against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, alleging violations of the Wagner labor act, including refusal to allow employees to bargain collectively.

The complaint was the third issued by the board against steel operators. Similar citations have been served on Republic Steel Corporation and Inland Steel Company. Charges also have been filed with the board against Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

The board announuced a hearing had been scheduled for September 8 to take evidence on the charges against Bethlehem. It is now conducting hearings concerning charges that the Weirton Steel Corporation violated the Wagner law.

Chauffeurs

By ARTHUR ELSTON

Business is very good in our line and nearly everyone is working. Employers have absorbed the employment list and will likely need additional men.

There are fifteen on the sick list receiving sick benefits from the local.

All chauffeurs, physically able, must parade Labor Day, unless working, under a penalty of $5 for not marching.

BRIGHT SIDE TO THE PICTURE

A Washington correspondent of the Hearst International News Service, in an article concerning the present unfortunate situation in the labor movement and the writer's opinion as to future activities, inserts this cheering paragraph: "There is a bright side to the picture, however. Union membership is at an all-time peak, with nearly six million workers enrolled in all organizations. Worker-employer relations are better today than they have been throughout the past eight strike-ridden months, and the influence of labor in government has never been greater."

Sufficient demand for the union label will force unfair employers to unionize.

MARIN-DELL MILK
100% UNION
LISTEN TO BUDDA
EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8-9

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2622 MISSION - 1453 FILLMORE - 720 MARKET - 72 MARKET - 1114 MARKET
OAKLAND: 1318 BROADWAY

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 27, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—Patrick O'Brien excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automobile Painters, Ernest W. Lewin vice William Ammann; Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks, W. J. McKeon vice Leslie Fountain; Barbers 148, Joseph H. Honey, additional; Civil Service Janitors 66, Eugene White vice Harold Manning; Cleaning and Dye House Workers, Local 7, Earnest Brooks, Katherine Novak and Chester Vienot, vice Emile Rabin, Lee Harrison and Richard De Martindale; Fruit and Vegetable Clerks, Lawrence Cohen vice Henry Savin; Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees 283, O. G. Andress, William Ballard, Allen Butler, James M. Glynn and Kathleen Day; Miscellaneous 110, Joe Watters and John Vallas, vice Al Mason and Zens Levorsen; Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers 31, Joseph Smagler; Laundry Workers 26, Mary Quirk vice Mona Kershaw; Musicians 6, Walter A. Weber vice Edward A. Moore; Production Machine Operators 20444, S. R. Williamson, withdrawn; Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks, John Owens vice F. Manning; Retail Department Store Employees, Jack Baker vice Stanley Scott; Street Car Men, Division 518, R. G. O'Connor vice Jack Ledgett, and Ed Grant vice A. J. Wall. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council.

Referred to the Secretary—Telegram from President Green requesting co-operation with officers of the American Actors in organizing Cole Bros.' Circus Employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—Complaint of Garage Employees against Drumm Street Garage, 70 Drumm street. Complaint of Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks against Paul Cohn of Bouquet Cohn Cigar Stores, 226 Powell. Gardeners and Nursery Workers 1133, complaint against eight golf clubs in San Francisco and vicinity. Electrical Workers 151, wage scale of car repairers. Lengthy communication from Secretary Vandeleur of California State Federation of Labor, reciting reasons for revocation of charter of Alaska Cannery Workers No. 20195; after some discussion, referred to executive committee for hearing and report. Letters transmitting donations to Mooney Fund: From Machinists 811, Ancon, Canal Zone; Coos Bay Local 232, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, $57.

Referred to California State Federation of Labor—Application for boycott against Carbon Paper Company of Los Angeles and Sterno Carbon and Ribbon Company of Portland, Ore.

Resolution presented by Street Car Men, Division 518, in favor of continued enforcement of ordinance eliminating automobile parking upon the congested portions of Market street to prevent double parking, facilitate street car operation, and lessening nervous strain attendant upon operation of street cars under former conditions, and making transportation safer. Adopted and copy ordered forwarded to Board of Supervisors.

Report of Executive Committee—Request for strike sanction by Corrugated Fibre and Envelope Workers was withdrawn during latter part of the week, as an adjustment of differences was effected. Complaint of Metal Trades against Western Pipe and Steel Company laid over at request of representatives. Wage scale of Can Workers' Union approved subject to indorsement of A. F. of L. and the usual conditions. Controversy between the Retail Department Store Employees and Beauticians, being of a jurisdictional nature and discussion failing to bring about an agreement between the parties locally, it was referred by committee to the International presidents of Retail Clerks and Barbers for decision, and in the meantime beauticians are requested to permit the Retail Department Store Employees to complete negotiations regarding conditions for all employees, including the beauticians in department stores, until a general agreement is secured. Joint conference of the executive and law and legislative committees of the Council to consider injunction suit brought by the C. I. O. faction of Local 7 of the Cleaning and Dye House Workers was held and advised the A. F. of L. group to elect three new delegates and certify their names to the Council, such delegates to replace the three delegates ousted by the International, in conformity with the law. Resolution of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, opposing the chartering and recognition of the Licensed Deck Officers, as they are dual to the Masters, Mates and Pilots, was recommended for concurrence. On hearing the complaint of Automobile Mechanics 1305 against Ace Top and Glass Company, committee recommended the owner come to an agreement with the union and join it, as he is working with tools of the trade. Motion at this stage was made and carried that the Council declare its intention to place the name of the concern on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried. At the request of Electrical Workers No. 202, secretary was instructed to notify and request the American District Telegraph Company to be represented at the hearing before the executive committee relative to employment conditions of employees coming under jurisdiction of the union. International Representative Griffin of Retail Clerks and delegates of unions and also of employers' organizations discussed efforts to come to an agreement on the closing of grocery stores, which was discussed at length, and committee recommends it be held in abeyance for another week to await a final answer from the Independent Retail Grocers' Association, as committee deems it proper to give them this opportunity. In regard to remainder of the publicity fund established three years ago during the maritime strike, committee recommended that it be placed in the hands of the officers of the Council for publicity purposes now needed and for payment of expenditures during present Labor Day celebration; report concurred in. Special report of committee meeting held this evening, dealing with contract negotiated in behalf of members of the Building Trades Council and of the Labor Council regarding general conditions of employment in the erection and construction of the Golden Gate Exposition and the use of labor in packing and unpacking exhibits, etc., committee recommended indorsement and adoption of the said agreement, which see in this number of the Labor Clarion. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners will present a new agreement calling for $1 an hour and forty hours a week. Street Carmen 1004 resent scurrilous remarks and statements made against International President Mahon. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 thank Council for adoption of resolution presented by them this evening, and resent the action of the Maritime Federation in that matter. Marine Cooks and Stewards have elected three delegates to the Chicago C. I. O. conference and are on record for C. I. O. News Vendors have closed an agreement with the publishers, and thank President Shelley and Allied Printing Trades for assistance, and request all to demand their union button in buying newspapers. Cigarmakers report Petri Cigar Company signed the agreement, recognizing the Union as the bargaining agency. Culinary Workers have submitted differences with hotels to arbitration. Employees in Foster's lunch places still on strike. Ornamental Iron Workers have difficulties with firms and contractors buying steel sashes made by non-union men in the East and imported here. Boilermakers are negotiating for increases with the Montague Company; have been informed that C. I. O. intends to picket the Bethlehem works, and if so will not recognize a dual union's picket line. Production Machine Operators have signed up another shop. Street Car Men, Division 518, will continue to defend their International officers. Warehousemen are still continuing their fight against California Packing Corporation. Butchers 115 have negotiated new agreement with the jobbing butchers.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommends granting of affiliation of Tobacco Workers' International Union, and seating of their two delegates. Recommend also granting of affiliation to Packers and Preserve Workers 20989, and seating of delegates. Recommended further that a federal charter be issued to a group of photographic workers. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In regard to the proposal from the Building Trades Council that the Council go on record in favor of the subway plan proposed by Utility Manager Cahill committee recommends public hearings be held to allow all to be heard in favor and in opposition to said proposal. Proposal by Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks that city attorney be requested to draft an ordinance providing for the elimination of cigarette vending machines, committee asks for further time to study the legality of such move. Resolution of Sailors' Union of the Pacific opposing a bill of Senator Copeland of New York to abolish union-controlled hiring halls for seafaring men, and to hire seamen through United States Shipping Commissioners, committee recommends that the Council concur in the resolution opposing the abolishment of union hiring halls, and recommends that the Council protest to the Senate and House merchant marine committees. Report concurred in.

Receipts, $1683; expenditures, $1977.40.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.
Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Howard Automobile Company.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Employers are "fair" in just the degree that employees buy union-made goods.

Shelley Will Be Grand Marshal of Labor Day Parade

Monday, September 6, 1937

All sub-committees of the General Labor Day Committee report their various tasks well in hand, and at the final meeting of the delegates to the parent committee tomorrow (Saturday) evening the necessary final details will be acted upon and the labor movement will be ready for San Francisco's observance of the holiday that honors the nation's workers.

At last week's session of the General Committee the delegates named John Shelley, president of the Labor Council, as the grand marshal of the parade. A custom of many years' standing has alternated the honor of this position between the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, which bodies act jointly in arranging the city celebration, this year being the central body's turn.

Reviewing Stand for Honored Members

Tickets for admission to the reviewing stands were also distributed last Saturday evening and are in the hands of each union's representatives. They are intended only for those aged and infirm members of unions physically unable to participate in the march and as a distinct courtesy in particular to many who have stood firmly for the workers' rights in times less favorable than the present.

The parade will start from the Embarcadero promptly at 10 a. m.—promptly, is repeated—and the numerical strength of union labor will be shown to an extent never equaled is the prediction made by all competent judges from advance reports. So great has been the demand for bands by the various organizations that the Musicians' Union has again been compelled to call upon their locals in surrounding cities to augment the large number of union members in San Francisco.

Afternoon and Evening Program

In the afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, the literary exercises appropriate to the occasion will be held, to which the public is invited. This feature will take place in the Civic Auditorium. Due to the proximity of the Auditorium to the places at which the marchers will disband, it is announced that the building will be opened at an early hour, thus affording a comfortable place of rest to the marchers in the leading divisions until the final units of the parade have passed and these latter have had time to reach the building and participate in the afternoon program.

The grand ball in the evening, likewise to be held in the Civic Auditorium, is always an outstanding event of the holiday's celebration. Its decorations, its entertainment program and the dance have always attracted a throng. This year's preparations and interest shown indicate a repetition of the usual happy ending for labor's position as host to the city and its visitors.

LINE OF MARCH

Starts from Embarcadero and Market promptly at 10 a. m., going west on Market to Fulton, Fulton to Larkin, south on Larkin to Grove, west on Grove to Polk, north on Polk, passing the grandstand in front of City Hall, along Polk to Golden Gate avenue, to Leavenworth, where the individual units disband.

PARADE FORMATION

Grand Marshal—John F. Shelley

Aides to Marshal

John A. O'Connell
George Ward
Daniel C. Murphy
Daniel P. Haggerty
John McGuire
James E. Rickets
Daniel Cavanagh
Joseph Marshall
W. H. Sutherland
Jack Spalding

Machine No. 1—
Mayor Angelo J. Rossi
Walter McGovern,
Orator of the Day
John P. McLaughlin

Machine No. 2—
Walter Macarthur
Will J. French
Michael J. Sullivan

William Rhys

Machine No. 3—
Joseph Ault
Ed Lewis
John Coakley

Machine No. 4—
Charles Fleischman
Emil Muri
James B. Gallagher

DONORS OF TROPHIES
For Labor Day Events

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi
San Francisco Labor Council
Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy
District Attorney Matthew Brady
City Attorney John J. O'Toole
City Treasurer Duncan Matheson
Supervisor George R. Riley
Judge Theresa Meikle
Judge I. L. Harris
Judge George W. Schonfeld
Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus
Judge John J. Van Nostrand
Judge Charles R. Boden
Judge T. I. Fitzpatrick
Judge Lyle T. Jacks
Judge James G. Conlan
Judge Thomas M. Foley
Judge Twain Michelsen
Judge Thomas F. Prendergast
Judge Alfred J. Fritz
Granat Bros.
San Francisco Bar Pilots

FIRST DIVISION
Theatrical Federation

Forms on Embarcadero, extending north from Market
Marshal—Clarence King
Aides—Al Lorenzetto, Anthony L. Noriega
Band
Musicians' Union
Theatrical Stage Employees
Motion Picture Operators
Bill Posters and Billers
Theatrical Employees (ushers, cashiers, etc.)
Film Exchange Employees
Band
Building Service Employees
Hospital Workers
Culinary Workers and Bartenders

SECOND DIVISION
Allied Printing Trades

Forms on Embarcadero, extending south from Market
Marshal—H. I. Christie
Aides—A. G. Neilson, Fred Dettmering
Band of thirty pieces
Float
Printing Pressmen and Assistants
Corrugated Fibre Products and Envelope Workers
Mailers
Photo Engravers
Bookbinders and Bindery Women
Stereotypers and Electrotypers
Typographical
Web Pressmen

THIRD DIVISION
Maritime Unions

Forms on Steuart Street, extending south from Market
Marshal—Otto Kleiman
Aides—Jack Berolla and C. Jones

Division A

Sailors' Union of the Pacific
Shipjoiners and Boat Builders
I. L. A. Local No. 38-100
Association of Certified Welders
Alaska Cannery Workers
I. L. A. Local No. 38-101
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 590
A. R. T. A.
Machinists
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90
M. E. B. A. No. 97

Division B

Marine Cooks and Stewards
Inlandboatmen's Union
East Bay Union of Machinists No. 1304
Shipbuilders
Fish Reduction Workers
Boilermakers No. 6
Pile Drivers
Boilermakers No. 39
Alaska Fishermen
Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen

Division C

I. L. A. Local 38-44 Warehousemen
I. L. A. Local 38-90
Ship Caulkers
Deep Sea Purse Seiners
I. L. A. Local 38-132
I. L. A .Local 38-124
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders

Division D

I. L. A. Local 38-79

FOURTH DIVISION
Retail Clerks Division

Forms on Spear Street, extending south from Market
Marshal—K. M. Griffin
Aides—L. D. Miles, G. W. Johns
Float
Band
Department Store Employees
Auto Parts and Accessories Clerks
Band
Grocery Clerks
Furniture Clerks
Cigar Clerks
Float
Pharmacists
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen
Float
Band
Automobile Salesmen
Fruit and Vegetable Clerks

FIFTH DIVISION
Building Trades

Forms on Drumm Street, extending north from Market

Subdivision A

Marshal—Alexander Watchman
Aides—John Leonard, James McKnight
Plumbers
Steamfitters
Asbestos Workers
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters
Sprinkler Fitters
Tile Setters
Tile Setters' Helpers
Plasterers
Lathers
Bricklayers
Hodcarriers
Marble Masons
Terrazzo Mechanics
Terrazzo Helpers
Cement Finishers
Granite Cutters
Sheet Metal Workers
Iron Workers No. 377
Bronze and Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472
Structural Shopmen No. 491
Steam Engineers No. 64
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 59
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen

Subdivision B

Marshal—A. L. McDonald
Aides—J. F. Cambriano, W. M. Johnston
District Council of Carpenters
Felt and Composition Roofers
Elevator Constructors
Electrical Workers No. 6
Linoleum and Tile Layers
Upholsterers
Furniture Handlers
Construction and General Laborers

Subdivision C

Marshal—Dan Del Carlo
Aides—Bert Williams, Jack Mullane
District Council of Painters

SIXTH DIVISION
Metal Trades Unions

Forms on Main Street, extending south from Market
Marshal—C. W. Gillis
Aides—Ed Rainbow, Harry Nankivell
Band
Blacksmiths
Patternmakers
Boilermakers
Shipfitters
Production Machine Operators
Steam Fitters
Painters No. 961
Blacksmiths
Railroad Machinists and Shopmen
Machinists
Auto Mechanics
Stove Mounters No. 61
Stove Mounters No. 62
Stove Mounters No. 65

SEVENTH DIVISION
Labor Council Miscellaneous Unions

Forms on Davis Street, extending north from Market
Marshal—Laurence Palacios
Band
Tailors
Union Label Section
Letter Carriers
Barbers
Fur Workers
Coopers
Textile Workers
Glass Bottle Blowers
Hatters
Laundry Workers
Ladies' Garment Workers
Shoe Workers
Jewelry Workers
Can Workers
Brewery Workers
Bottlers
Cigarmakers
United Garment Workers
Cap Makers
Refinery Workers
Technical Engineers and Draftsmen
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
Post Office Clerks
Government Employees
Bank Clerks
Street Carmen
Cleaners and Dyers
Federation of Teachers
Newsvendors
Newspaper Circulators
Paste Makers
Upholsterers
Railway Carmen

BROWN-FORMAN

QUALITY KENTUCKY WHISKIES

...Since 1870

Choose the Brown-Forman whisky that suits your purse and purpose and you're sure of outstanding value and real Kentucky quality. Every Brown-Forman whisky, regardless of price, is a product worthy of bearing the time-honored Brown-Forman name. Use this as your guide in whisky selection.

BOTTOMS UP

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whisky

A real favorite among those who demand a rich, smooth, heavy-bodied Kentucky straight Bourbon whiskey. Made the famous "SLOW MASH" way which takes more time and more grain. Try Bottoms Up for real whisky satisfaction—you'll like it.

90 PROOF

KING of Kentucky

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky

Your first sip will prove that whisky with King's heritage is just bound to taste smooth . . . King is made from a fine, old-fashioned formula never changed or cheapened in 66 years.

86 PROOF

Real Kentucky Richness From Good Old-Time Methods Never Changed or Cheapened in 66 Years.

90 PROOF

EARLY TIMES

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whisky

Early Times is deservedly known as the whisky that made Kentucky whiskies famous. It's still made rich and smooth the old-fashioned way . . . by one of America's oldest distillers.

BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERY CO.

At Louisville in Kentucky

MARINE
CHEMICAL
CO.,
Ltd.

South San Francisco

The Humboldt Malt & Brewing Company

For over a quarter century the Humboldt Malt & Brewing Company has been famous for its masterfully brewed beers made possible by one of the West's purest waters, found only among the verdant Redwoods at Eureka, California. With this sparkling pure essential, Humboldt's beers are carefully brewed with choicest Bohemian and Western malts and hops—then patiently aged by nature.

Humboldt cordially invites you to visit the brewery—the most modern, sanitary plant of its size in the West.

THE HUMBOLDT MALT & BREWING CO.
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Cannery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 32 Clay.

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1179 Market.

American Federation of Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.

Asphalt Workers No. 1038—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth ave.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks No. 1026—108 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Automotive Salesmen—Gerry A. Rhodes, 1517 Pine.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Bank Employees No. 21030—272 Monadnock Bldg.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bargemen 38-101—32 Clay.

Bartenders No. 41—1623½ Market.

Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Labor Temple.

Bill Posters No. 44—1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths & Helpers—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—2940 Sixteenth.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Building Service Employees No. 87—230 Jones.

Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—4442 Third.

Can Workers' Union—513 Valencia.

Capmakers' Union—1067 Market.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays 112 Valencia

Casket Workers No. 94—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.

Cigar & Liquor Clerks—Labor Temple.

Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cloakmakers No. 8—149 Mason.

Construction and Common Laborers No. 261—200 Guerrero.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Corrugated & Fibre Products Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Deep Sea & Purse Seine Fishermen—2797 Taylor.

Department Store Clerks No. 1100—25 Taylor.

Displaymen & Show Card Writers—200 Guerrero.

Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 202 (Radio)—229 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero

Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 230 Jones.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.

Filling Station Employees No. 19570—112 Valencia

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Fish Reduction Workers No. 20249—2797 Taylor.

Fruit & Vegetable Clerks—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Fur Workers No. 79—149 Mason.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.

Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1135—6145 Mission.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2—Labor Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 140—Labor Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141—Meets 1st & 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market

Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.

Hatters' Union No. 31—1067 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.

Hotel & Apartment Clerks, etc., No. 283—111 Jones.

Ice Drivers No. 519—1532 Anza.

Inlandboatmen's Union—Room B, Ferry Bldg.

Int. Assn. of Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—1095 Market.

Janitors No. 9—230 Jones

Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 273—149 Mason.

Ladies' Garment Workers—149 Mason.

Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers No. 31—1067 Market.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3nd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.

Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.

Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2574 Third.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., Joseph P. Bailey, 1340 Turk.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.

Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main.

Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m. 1067 Market.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.

Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Newspaper Advertising Employees—111 Ellis.

Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees—Gar. 5499.

Newspaper Guild—111 Ellis.

News Vendors' Union—Labor Temple; Sundays.

Nurses' Union—Cecilia Keenan, sec., 619 Thirty-fifth avenue.

Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Operating Engineers No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.

Optical Workers No. 18791—Labor Temple.

Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.

Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers—200 Guerrero.

Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Production Machine Operators and Metal Miscellaneous Employees—2915 16th St.

Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.

Railroad Laborers No. 1124—224 Guerrero.

Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—J. O'Neil, 55 Polk.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—25 Taylor.

Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1285—Room 412, 1095 Market

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 412.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.

Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.

Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—John Rossi, sec., 1821 Stockton.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks Ass'n, Pier 3, Embarcadero—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.

Ship Scalers 38-100—32 Clay.

Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 65—Labor Temple.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Office, 1182 Market.

Structural Pest Control & Exterminators — 230 Jones St.

Structural Shopmen No. 491—John J. Connelly, 925—39th Ave., Oakland.

Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.

Tailors No. 80—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Room 411, 617 Market St.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Underwriters' Fire Patrol Employees—L. M. Dolan, 276 Arlington.

Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MArket 7560.

United Textile Workers, Bag Workers—149 Mason.

United Textile Workers, Cordage Workers — 149 Mason.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 3 p. m. 966 Market.

Warehousemen No. 38-44—77 Clay.

Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday. Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.

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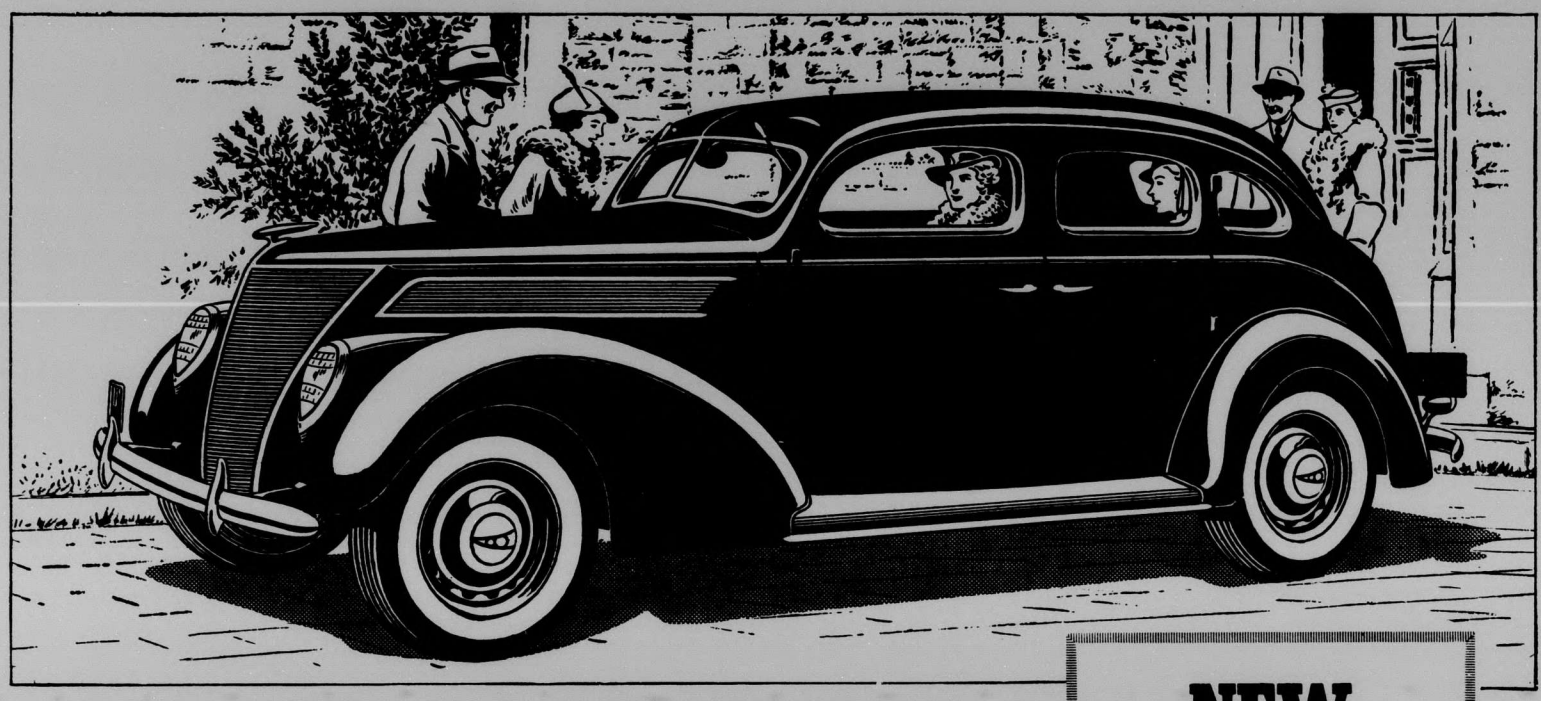

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